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THE MODOC WAR.

Feeling in Washington—Views of President Grant, Gen. Sherman, and Other Officials.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Modoc massacre has been the exclusive topic of consideration and discussion here to-day, and the inquiries for further particulars have been constant, but no official dispatches have been received to-day. Everywhere there has been manifested a vigorous approval of the orders which have been given by the President and Gen. Sherman for the severest punishment of these treacherous wretches, even to their extermination if necessary.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, in conversation to-day, said there would be no hesitation in dealing with this band as their crimes deserved, but at the same time orders for severity in their case were not to be interpreted as authority or license for war or outrage against the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Sioux, or other tribes, who are now all peaceably disposed. The country may rest assured that there will be no change in the President's policy toward the Indians; that he will continue to encourage the belief on their part that they will be well treated if they behave themselves, but at the same time will punish, as in this case, with unsparing severity, any conduct which defies the authority or injures the servants of the Government.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SENTIMENTS.

A reporter who visited Gen. Sherman to-day, asked him if he did not believe this act of Indian treachery was unparalleled, upon which he replied in his quick, nervous way:

"No, Sir. Treachery is inherent in the Indian character. I know of a case where the Indians murdered the man who not two hours before had given them food and clothing."

The General then related several instances of Indian treachery and barbarity of which he became cognizant when in the West. He says the President is deeply affected by the death of Gen. Canby, and fully concurs with him in believing that no mercy whatever should be shown toward the Modocs. Gen. Sherman has perfect confidence in Gens. Schofield and Gillem, and believes they will be fully equal to the task of punishing the Modocs. He does not think the Modocs will be able to escape, although the topography of the lava beds is something of a puzzle to him.

DECLARATION OF SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary Delano declares that he will ask no mercy for the Modocs, as they have acted in the most outrageous and cowardly manner, and are therefore no longer entitled to any protection under any policy. He does not think this affair will permanently damage the so-called peace policy. It is not an object of the peace policy to deal with hostile Indians leniently. Its object is to protect Indians as long as they behave themselves, but when they become unruly and hostile, the Interior Department turns them over to the military. "There is Cochise," said the Secretary to-day, "he has gone on a reservation, and we will protect him there. But these thieving bands of Apaches now out will be dealt with by the military authorities."

In response to a remark that the peace policy did not seem to be understood, the Secretary said:

"Yes, that is the case. But I think this terrible affair will serve to bring about a better understanding of it. There were circumstances about this thing which can never occur again. A traditional feud between the Klamaths and Modocs was one of these circumstances, and again there were a lot of half breeds among these Modocs who persuaded them not to give up, and represented to them that they would be hung or otherwise severely punished. A lot of bad white men among them also kept up the feeling for war as they wanted to sell their corn."

Mr. Delano further said that Gen. Canby had been in perfect accord with his department, and he had every confidence in him. He had full power in the premises. He could remove a commissioner if necessary, and do just as he pleased.

"The Indians have murdered their best friend," exclaimed Mr. Delano. "I hope they will be punished severely, and shall ask for no mercy for them."

WHAT COMMISSIONER SMITH SAYS.

Commissioner Smith took the same view as the Secretary of the Interior upon the effect which this event would have upon the peace policy. He said that the peace policy does not mean that Indians are to maraud and murder as they please, but only that friendly Indians shall be governed by it. Hostile Indians are to be ruled by the army when necessary, and the instructions to Mr. Mecham will show this. Of Gen. Canby, Mr. Smith said that he was an excellent officer, and the last man that we could afford to spare, the General having been selected for the position out there on account of his coolness, his good judgment, his desire to do justice to the Indians, and his entire accord with the department.

"The peace policy has sustained its greatest loss by the death of Gen. Canby," remarked the commissioner. "He was just the officer we needed at points where delicate matters were to be settled between the settlers and Indians. I believe if this peace policy had been commenced eight years ago and carried out faithfully until this time we would have no trouble now with the Indians. The death of Gen. Canby cannot be called a defeat of the peace policy, as the Modoc business was as much of a military movement as a peace movement. It was a movement well planned and well carried out by an able officer."

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LAVA BEDS.

Dr. Stevenson, of Prof. Hayden's Geological Survey, who explored these lava beds two years ago, is of the opinion that the troops will find it a work of great difficulty to dislodge the bloodthirsty Modocs from their secure retreat. This region, between Tule Lake and Clear Lake, and for many miles south and north, is of a very extraordinary formation. The igneous and basaltic rock has been thrown up in immense piles by volcanic action, and the lava is from 10 to 30 feet thick, interspersed with numerous fissures, which connect with the caves and holes in the rocks, which are very extensive, intersecting each other, and some of them large enough to encamp a company of men. Streams flow through these caverns and disappear outside under the beds of lava. They also abound in animal life, such as rabbits, mice, and lizards, and a small party of Indians could subsist in them for a considerable time. The Indians understand these subterranean communications thoroughly, and it will doubtless be some days before any progress is made toward penetrating their retreat successfully.

Dispatches of Gen. Sherman—Utter Extermination Justifiable—Strong and Persistent Attack—Gen. Canby's Successor.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following are the dispatches of Gen. Sherman, showing the earnestness of the Government to punish the Modoc crime:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1873.

Gen. Gillem, Modoc Camp, via Yreka, Cal.:

Your dispatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of Gen. Canby by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indians has been shown to the President, who authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be fully justified in their utter extermination.

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

[Repeat as copy for Gen. Schofield, San Francisco, Cal.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Gen. J. M. Schofield, Commanding Military Division, San Francisco:

Your dispatch of yesterday is this moment received. Last night about midnight Gen. Townsend came to my house with a dispatch from Gen. Gillem to the same effect as yours, which dispatch he had shown to the President, and I answered Gen. Gillem direct with a copy of the answer to you. The President now sanctions the most severe punishment of the Modocs, and I hope to hear that they have met the doom they so richly have earned by their insolence and perfidy.

Consult Mrs. Canby and have every honor paid the remains of Gen. Canby.

This is Sunday. I will see the President this evening, and to-morrow will notify you of any change in the existing command if made; but you may be sure that any measure of severity to the savages will be sustained.

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

CANBY'S SUCCESSOR.

Gen. Sherman has sent a dispatch to Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, now in Indiana, directing him to immediately proceed to the Pacific coast and assume the command made vacant by the death of Gen. Canby.

POLICY OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Many inquiries continue to be made at the War Department and Interior Department for further particulars of the Modoc massacre, but up to noon to-day no official dispatches had been received since yesterday. The Secretary of the Interior to-day reported that he should ask no mercy whatever for the Modocs. He did not think the massacre would seriously affect the peace policy which protected friendly Indians but punished those who are hostile. Gen. Canby was in accord with this policy and had been intrusted with the management of the proceedings connected with the Modoc mission, and his decision was to be final.

A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM YREKA.

The following dispatch, forwarded from Yreka, Cal., was not received here until 11 o'clock last night:

LAVA BEDS, April 7.

To Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior:

At the first meeting since our arrival here the Modocs insisted on amnesty for all and a home on Lost River. At the second meeting they abandoned their claim to Lost River and demanded the Lava Beds for a home. We do not believe a lasting peace would follow the settlement of the Modocs in this country. We meet them to-morrow to discuss only amnesty and a new home. They are wavering, and indicate a willingness to talk over these terms.

(Signed,) A. B. MEACHAM, Chairman of the Commission.

PURPOSE AND POWERS OF THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The following is the official statement of the purpose and powers of the Modoc Peace Commission, being the letter under and in accordance with which the instructions of the Commissioners were prepared by the Indian Bureau:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1873.

To the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: Referring to the difficulties that have arisen and still continue to exist between the troops of the United States and the Modoc Indians in Oregon, I have to inform you that I have determined to send a commission to the scene of difficulty for the purpose of examining into the same.

This commission will consist of three members whose names will be hereafter furnished to you. It will be required to proceed to the Modoc country as rapidly as possible, and before entering upon the active discharge of its duties will confer with Gen. Canby, of the United States Army, and in all subsequent proceedings of the commission it should confer freely with that officer and act under his advice as far as it may be possible to do so, and always with his co-operation. The objects to be gained by this commission are these: First, to ascertain the causes which have led to the difficulties and hostilities between the troops and the Indians, and secondly, to devise the most effective and judicious measures for preventing the continuance of these hostilities, and for the restoration of peace. It is the opinion of the Department, from the best information in its possession, that it is advisable to remove the Modoc Indians, with their consent, to some new reservation; and it is believed that the Coast Reservation in Oregon lying between Cape Lookout on the north and Cape Perpetua on the south, and bounded on the east by the coast range of mountains and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, will be found to furnish the best location for these Indians. The Commissioners will, therefore, be directed to make an amicable arrangement for locating the Indians on some portion of this reservation, provided it is possible for it to do so, and provided that said commission is not of opinion, after fully investigating the case, that some other place is better adapted to accomplish the purpose of the Department, in either of which events the commission will, before finally concluding an arrangement with the Indians, hold communication with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and receive further advice.

The Commission will, in no wise, attempt to direct the military authorities. It will be at liberty, however, to inform the commanding officer of the wish of the Department that no more force or violence be used than in his opinion, shall be deemed absolutely necessary and proper, it being the desire of the Department, in this as well as in all other cases of like character, to conduct its communications with the Indians in such a manner as to secure peace and obtain their confidence, if possible, and their voluntary consent to a compliance with such regulations as may be deemed necessary for their present and future welfare. The commission will be directed to keep the Department advised as frequently as possible of its progress until the work which is assigned to it shall be accomplished, or its further progress proven to be unnecessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, Secretary.

The following is a copy of a telegram placing the Modoc Peace Commissioners under the control of Gen. Canby:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1873.

Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Commanding Van Bremen Ranche, Modoc Country, via Yreka, California:

Secretary Delano is in possession of all your dispatches up to March 16, and he advises the Secretary of War that he is so impressed with your wisdom and desire to fulfill the peaceful policy of the Government, that he authorizes you to remove from the present Commission any member you think unfit, to appoint others to their places, and to report through us to him such changes. This actually devolves on you the entire management of the Modoc question, and the Secretary of War instructs me to convey this message to you, with his sanction and approval. WM. T. SHERMAN, General.

No Telegrams Received from the Pacific in Consequence of a Snow-Storm.

CHICAGO, April 14.—A heavy snow-storm prevails between Omaha and Cheyenne. The telegraph wires are interrupted, and nothing has been received from the Pacific Coast to-day.

The Peace Commissioners' Policy Regarding the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Geo. H. Stuart, of this city, a member of the Board of Peace Commissioners, says the murderers of Gen. Canby and party will be and should be properly punished, but the act on the part of Capt. Jack will not alter the policy of the Board of Commissioners, which meet in New-York, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on Monday next.

Indignation in the West—Extermination Advocated.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 14.—Gov. Austin writes the President to-day that the Modoc assassinations have excited a deep and earnest feeling in Minnesota, and opinion seems to be unanimous that a bold, decided policy should be inaugurated by the Government and pushed to practical results in dealing with hostile Indians. The Governor gives it as his opinion that in the West, where the people know the Indian character from daily observation and sad experience, the present missionary policy has few advocates not pecuniarily interested in its continuance. The Indians respect no policy that is not backed by power enough to enforce respect. They scorn everything else as "squaw government." Justice should be the cardinal principle in Indian policy, but the penalties should be decisive. He sees no reason why the President should treat the Indians more leniently than he did the rebels, and thinks the time has come for moving immediately on their works.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The news of the murder of Gen. Canby by the Modocs has created a feeling of intense indignation against the useless and vacillating Indian policy of the Administration, which has been relieved somewhat by the vigorous orders from the War Department issued this morning. The *Tribune* of this city advocates the extermination of Capt. Jack's band of outlaws and the hanging of the murderers who attended the conference. The *Inter-Ocean* calls for the most summary measures. The *Times* lays the blame of the murder to the Indian policy, but does not believe in extermination. The *Journal* advocates a reform in the policy by uniting the Quaker policy and Sheridan policy. Public opinion throughout the West is almost unanimous against the peace policy, owing to these recent occurrences, and the majority believe in exterminating the outlaws.

The Origin of the Indian Trouble in Oregon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you a paragraph clipped from a recent number of the Sacramento *Union*, one of the most reliable journals published on the North-west coast. It contains some facts regarding Capt. Jack and his band of outlaws, that I think you may not have seen. And in this connection, permit me to say a very few words.

The very names which these Indians bear—Schacknasty Jim, Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, &c.—are suggestive of the vile class of border whites who have, as Gen. Sherman says, "inoculated" them with all of the vices of our civilization, and made them more depraved and vicious than they were by their own savage nature. And this, I think, will be the testimony of every army officer and intelligent Western man who has had any experience among the Western tribes.

In 1846 I first saw some of the Oregon tribes, and I made at the same time my first acquaintance with the class of men who were "living off" of them, and whom, if I am not greatly mistaken, will be found at the bottom of the recent difficulty in reconciling these Modocs to the terms offered to them by the Government. I will not go so far as to charge that they may have actually instilled into the minds of the renegade crew in the lava beds the poison of distrust and treachery which has culminated in the massacre of the beloved Canby and his companions; but I do know that there are men connected with the old Indian Ring in Oregon bad enough and desperate enough for any crime. Let a fact or two suffice to reveal their true character.

I was in the mountains of California in the Spring of 1848—a few weeks after the first gold was found in the American Fork, (at Capt. Sutter's mill.) The Indians were thoroughly peaceable, and one could travel almost unarmed among them in any direction. The gold discoveries attracted the settlers of Oregon, who were among the first who came into the mines. The Indians were offered their services as laborers in the "diggings." The party with which I commenced operations on Feather River that Spring had thirty wild Piutes at work for them. Along with the honest immigrants from Oregon came some of the white Indian desperadoes referred to. There was soon an end to all quiet and prosperity, so far as the California tribes were concerned, and it was not long that it was unsafe to go among them. Marshall, the discoverer of the first gold in Northern California, states, in a published narrative of his adventures, that in the Summer of 1848 some of the Oregon miners at Coloma got on a spree, sent out for some Indians who had been working for him, using Marshall's name as a pledge of good intentions, and, when the band came in, they accused them of theft, and "turned loose" on them, shooting down a number of these innocent men and women in their tracks.

When I first visited California in 1846 the Indians of the vallies had been domesticated by the Spanish mission fathers, and were dwelling quietly on the mission lands as herdsmen and dressers of the vine. It is true they were only wretched Diggers, but they were found capable of being trained, and some of them held ecclesiastical rank in the mission establishments. When California became ours, and immigration poured in, the Indians were driven out and became wanderers and fugitives, and such they have continued to be to this day. At one time it was found a safe and profitable speculation to wage war against them, and I have known Indian men, women, and children, perfectly peaceable and innocent, massacred and scalped by our Indian fighters merely to give a color of pretext for these costly expeditions.

Let Capt. Jack and his miserable crew be "wiped out" for their recent atrocity, but let justice be meted out to these renegade and thoroughly brutal white men, who have preyed on the Indians so long; and let us not condemn the present Indian policy—the first consistent and intelligible policy ever inaugurated in our relations with the red race, which has received such unequivocal indorsement from Gen. Sherman and all old army officers of rank, and which was evidently believed in by Gen. Canby himself, for he laid down his life in a final attempt to conciliate a desperate band of wretches when the authorities at Washington had authorized the withdrawal of peaceful overtures, and turned them over to be treated by the military arm of the Government.

E. C. K.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 14, 1873.

THE MAR'S ROCK DISASTER.

Resumption of the Investigation at Halifax—Justice Lougard Surrenders the Passengers' Property.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 14.—The official investigation into the cause of the loss of the steam-ship Atlantic was resumed Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

QUARTERMASTER OWENS' TESTIMONY.

Edward Owens was sworn: I was a quartermaster on board the steamer Atlantic when she was lost; was in my bed when she struck; was relieved and went below at 12; heard the third officer, Mr. Brady, on being relieved, give orders to keep a sharp lookout for Sambro Light; my place between 10 and 12 was near the lee side of the wheel-house, standing by to heave the lead if ordered to do so; the lead lines were all ready to use during my watch; there was a deep sea line and two spare ones to use if one did not reach bottom; Purdy hove the log between 9½ and 10, but do not know what speed she was going; then I hove the log at 11½, and she was then going eleven knots; she was steering at 12 o'clock, when I went below, north-east by north one-half north; had been steering that course from 10 o'clock. Did not know anything of the position of the ship, only that I had been ordered to keep a sharp lookout for the light. The fastest I ever knew the ship to go was thirteen and a half knots. We then had a strong easterly gale, and all sail set. I was the first to attempt to go from the ship to the rock with a line. Capt. Williams ordered me to go, and then to try and save others. I saw Thomas come ashore. I stopped on the shore and assisted until the last person got ashore. Thomas went away as soon as he got to land, and I did not see him again. I have been a long time employed as quartermaster in different steam-ship lines. Made seventeen voyages in the Nestoria. All use the common log. We had three of the patent logs, but never used them. They are sometimes used in Inman's employ, and especially when near land. Do not know why they are not more used. Her average speed during the night, I should judge, was about ten and a half or eleven knots. Without wind or sails, she could not make more than eight or nine knots. I did not know what land we were making when we struck. It was not my business to know this, and I did not ask.

By Mr. McDonald—We were eleven days from the time we left Queenstown till we bore up for Halifax coast. Cannot say what speed she would need to attain to go that distance in that time. I cannot account how she made land as soon as she did.

The Commissioner remarked that it was fourteen and a half hours from the time she bore up to the time she struck, and to make that distance she must have averaged a speed of twelve knots, and asked witness how he accounted for the discrepancy between that fact and the statements that have been made that she only ran eleven knots? Witness said that he could not answer the question. If the vessel was only going eleven knots she would not have been within seven miles of the shore at the time that she struck. The witness was handed a pencil and paper and directed to divide 170 miles by fourteen hours, but he said, "I do not understand cyphering to-day; I understand navigation, and have worked navigation as far as second mate's work; but I do not understand cyphering."

He was told that he was putting himself in a very dangerous place, as he was on oath, but he persisted in the above answer.

I was the only quarter-master who kept the log of the ship's daily work.

TESTIMONY OF AN OLD PILOT.

Capt. Peter Coffin was sworn: Have been a ship-master for the past thirty-five years or more; was pilot for the Cunard steamers for twenty-five years; always went on board the Cunarders when they arrived here; went in them to Boston and back; relieved from that service in the beginning of 1868, or rather I ended with 1867. I became very familiar with the Nova Scotia coast and its lights—as much as any man could be probably. Sambro light is the same now as when I used to sail as pilot. We used to make Sambro Light at a distance of sixteen to eighteen miles, when approaching it from the westward. When nearing the light, at times, it was far plainer at twelve miles distance, than at six at other times. I never had any difficulty in seeing Sambro Light when I could make out the horizon. If the light was not visible at any time, we did not continue our course. I think the light should have been seen, if the horizon was clear. I think a mistake must have been made in the clearness of the horizon. The horizon is sometimes deceptive. On one occasion I ran for Sambro Light, intending to pass three miles south of it. The horizon appeared well defined, but it proved to be obscured by a dense fog that had settled upon it. Saw nothing of the light until we saw the island on which the light-house stands square on the beam, and then when I saw the land I could not see the light, owing to the fog settling down until it had obscured the light. I would not have attempted to run in on that occasion. I never would venture to run up to Halifax Harbor during the night until I saw Sambro Light, unless in case of an emergency. On another occasion, in June, I found a very stiff current setting me in toward Margaret's Bay. I never met these currents outside of three miles from the shore. Sometimes with a southerly wind setting on shore I have found a strong northerly current setting off shore. On board the Cunard steamers we always paid the greatest attention to soundings. Always sounded except when I was sure that it was clear, and I made out the light distinctly. On one occasion I saw the flash of the guns at Sambro when it was too thick to see the light. From seven to eight easterly direction would be enough to allow for the set of the current. I used to allow this in steering a vessel, after shaping her course about 160 miles to the southward of Halifax.

By Mr. Shannon—The rote on the shore is very uncertain; it may sometimes be heard a mile away, and at other times not a fourth of that distance; the land can be seen five or six miles away on a fine night; the currents do not vary so much with the seasons of the year as they do with the winds; they are sometimes very strong in May and June; on the occasion referred to above the horizon was thick, the fog low, and the stars visible.

THE SAMBRO LIGHT-KEEPER'S STATEMENT.

Wm. Gilkoy testified: I am the keeper of Sambro Light; have been such for twenty-seven years; recollect night of the 31st of March, and the morning of the 1st of April; I attended the light at 10 o'clock at night, and again at 2 o'clock; it was very bright; at 10 o'clock the weather was very hazy; wind S. S. W., raining heavy, and sea running; I fired two guns then; at 2 o'clock the weather remained hazy, and the sea still very high; the wind was not so high; I could just distinguish Chebucto Head Light, four and a half miles distant; fired two more guns; about 3 o'clock the wind had shifted to W. S. W.; some stars were appearing, and the weather was clearing; the sea was very heavy; afterward the wind hauled to the northward, and blew heavily.

THE GUNNER'S STORY.

Geo. Head testified: I am a gunner in the Royal Artillery. Am stationed at Sambro Island to fire signal guns in response to signals at sea, and on foggy nights. I fired two guns at 10 o'clock on the night of the 31st of March, owing to the fog, and two more at 2 o'clock. The light was burning brightly all the time. I was on duty from midnight to 6 A. M. At 3 o'clock the weather was a little brighter than at 2 o'clock.

THE CHEBUCTO LIGHT-KEEPER'S TESTIMONY.

Edward Johnston testified: I am keeper of Chebucto Head Light. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st I could not see Sambro Light, but at 3 o'clock I could, and also Mar's Beach Light. My light was burning brightly all night.

The Court then adjourned until 2½ o'clock to-day.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

The Atlantic investigation was resumed at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The keeper of Devil's Island Light was examined as to the weather the night of the disaster, and the currents.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF CAPT. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Williams then made a supplementary statement as follows: The Atlantic and other White Star ships were intended to consume from fifty-five to sixty tons of coal per day, but when the coal is bad, as it proved to be in this case, the consumption went up to seventy tons to maintain the same rate of speed. The company have contracted and paid for the best coal in the market, and cannot be held responsible for the quality of the coal supplied by the fault of the owners. The English portion of the coal supplied to the Atlantic appeared to have laid at the pit's mouth for some time so that its heating properties were very much impaired. Had the coal been the quality expected by the White Star line, she would have had fourteen and a half days' full consumption, no ship of the White Star line having made a passage longer than thirteen and a half days from Liverpool to New-York. The extra coal was supplied to prevent the necessity of taking in any in New-York. There was an ample supply of provisions on board, the Government inspector at Liverpool having certified to thirty-three days' supply when she left Liverpool. What we were greatly short of was salt fish and potatoes for the Roman Catholic passengers, the supply having been washed overboard in a gale. In regard to the efficiency of the crew, they were as good as usual though a little rougher. We consider ourselves lucky if we get ten good seamen among forty taken on board. This is so with all the lines. Since the abolition of apprenticing, seamen have deteriorated. The best run of the Atlantic this voyage was 300 miles in twenty-four hours and thirty minutes. The second officer was not in the chart-room when the ship struck. I felt the ship strike. The quartermaster was at the wheel when I passed out. I met the second officer at the fore-part of the wheel-house. He was coming from the bridge. I said to him, "Mr. Metcalf, you have been in collision; why did you not call me?" He said, "We are on the rocks."

Examined by the Commissioner—From 12 noon to 1 P. M. on March 31, we steered west by north, with two degrees westerly deviation. I think that was the course, but am not certain. The exact course would be west seven degrees south, and making seven miles, the distance, at noon to Sambro and to the point where she struck would be about the same. I account for the fact that the ship made 170 miles in fourteen and a half hours, while her log showed a maximum rate of eleven knots, solely by the current. The number of the ship's crew, including officers and men, was 146. I believe three were 811 passengers all told, of whom thirty-five were cabin; about 250 of these came aboard at Queenstown. Of the 957 persons on board, I think 422 were saved. I hold a certificate of competency as extra master No. 22,216; I believe it is on board, on the ship. We intended to get provisions at Halifax, but did not come here for that purpose. Besides the two lookout men and the quartermaster, there were about fifteen men in the watch. They must have been at work washing the deck, &c. I believe the statement of quartermaster Thomas, that he cautioned the second officer, to be false; no officer would allow such a breach of discipline. I made allowance for the current, but not enough. I supposed that the heavy westerly winds that prevailed during the Winter would have neutralized the westerly set. I expected at daybreak to have had the land east of Halifax in sight.

This ended the testimony, and the court was adjourned until Friday at 3 P. M., when judgment will be given.

LOUGARD, J. P.

The evidence of the magistrate Lougard in relation to his action at Prospect was of a most unsatisfactory character, and left the impression that he had not dealt fairly with the property he recovered. He tried to hold on to it until he got a guarantee for his expenses, but eventually, in response to the collector's peremptory demand, he delivered all except two watches and a ring, belonging to J. H. Price, which he says he gave to Freeman D. Markwald, of New-York. That gentleman has left for home. The other magistrate, Ryan, kept a list of all he recovered, with identification where found.

SALVAGE.

Beyond the saving of a few packages of goods, nothing was done at the Atlantic wreck on Saturday. On Saturday night and Sunday morning there was a very heavy south-easterly gale blowing, and vessels arriving yesterday report a very heavy sea outside. It is feared the ship will break up.

The schooner Olika, at Yarmouth on the 6th inst., from Halifax, reports on the 4th, off Sambro, she picked up a green pine chest marked "Dennis Keffe, New-York," or "Kenney;" also a leather-bound trunk marked "W. R. W. T., New-York," only the first letter of the surname remaining. The trunks were probably from the wreck of the Atlantic.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 15—1 A. M.—The storm centre that was east of Cape Cod Sunday night, is probably now in New-Brunswick; that in the Missouri Valley is now apparently near Lake Michigan, but with diminished intensity. The highest pressure is in the South Atlantic States. North-easterly winds have backed to north-west in New-England, with cloudy weather and light rain. North-westerly winds have presided over the Middle States, but have now diminished, and occasionally veered to north-east, with partly cloudy weather. South-westerly winds and cloudy weather are reported in the South Atlantic States, and southerly winds, with rain, have prevailed on the Gulf coast. Brisk and high north and north-west winds prevailed Monday afternoon on the Texas coast, and very cold northerly gales in the North-west. Easterly winds are reported from Ohio and Lake Michigan; south-westerly winds from Illinois.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tuesday, in New-England, north and east winds—increasing, possibly, to brisk in Maine—with partly cloudy and clear weather; for the Middle States, north-easterly winds and partly cloudy and hazy weather; for the lower lakes, increasing north-west winds and cloudy weather; for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States winds veer to west and north-west, with cloudy weather and light rain; for the upper lakes north-easterly winds, increasing, possibly, to brisk, with cloudy and rainy weather; for the Western Gulf States, continued cold northerly winds. Cautionary signals continue at Boston, Portland, Eastport, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Norfolk, and Wilmington.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 41°; 6 A. M., 40°; 9 A. M., 45°; 12 M., 49°; 3 P. M., 51°; 6 P. M., 49°; 9 P. M., 46°; 12 P. M., 46°; average temperature yesterday, 45⅞°.

The Alleged Murderer of Gen. Hindman Arrested.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Last Saturday, a man named Vaughn, with half a dozen aliases, was arrested on suspicion of being the man who assassinated Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, of Helena, Ark., about four years ago, while sitting near the fire surrounded by his family. The police are very reticent in regard to the matter, but it is stated the arrest of Vaughn is based on letters written by him, stating that he was hired to do the deed by parties whose object was to avenge the ruin of a young lady by Hindman. Other parties, it is said, will also be arrested, and the whole matter given to the public in a few days.

Pierce, the Camden Murderer.

UTICA, N. Y., April 14.—The following is a description of Pierce, the Camden murderer: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight from 150 to 160 pounds; light auburn hair, slightly inclined to curl; light-brown whiskers; eyes, blue. He was last seen, with a gun, on the track of the Central Railroad, going in a westerly direction.

An Ill-Fated Tea Cargo—Saved from a Wreck and Cast Away at Scituate.

BOSTON, April 14.—The British brig Expertus, Capt. McLeod, from Bermuda, for Boston, went ashore on Scituate Beach, in a storm, on Saturday afternoon. The crew are saved. The vessel is high and dry at half tide, and is in a good position to be got off. The cargo consists of 1,000 chests and seventy barrels of tea, saved from the steam-ship Petersburg wrecked at Bermuda on the voyage from China to New-York. The tea belongs to Capt. McLeod, and is not insured. One-half of the brig is insured in foreign offices. The vessel and cargo will be saved.

THE ENGLISH FORGERIES.

George Bidwell's Arrest in Edinburgh.

A telegram from Edinburgh, to the London *Daily Telegraph*, dated April 2, says: This afternoon George Bidwell, alias Burton, one of the suspected accomplices in the frauds on the Bank of England, was apprehended by Mr. James McKelvie, a private detective. Bidwell, it seems, has been in Edinburgh for nearly a month, and though he lived in a private lodging-house he, by his actions in public, gave a gentleman in Edinburgh grounds for suspecting him as a person for whom the police were in search. On the 10th of March he commenced to call on a book-seller in Dundas-street, Edinburgh, and to purchase from him daily several of the London newspapers. He gave the book-seller to understand that he was a foreigner, that his name was M. Coutant, and that he had just recently come from the West Highlands of Scotland. He dealt with this book-seller till the 20th, when he transferred his custom to a book-seller in Broughton-street. Meanwhile information reached Edinburgh from London that George Bidwell was suspected of being either in Glasgow or Edinburgh. This information the Scotch agents for the Bank of England, Messrs. Gibson, Craig, Dalziel, and Brodie, W. S., put into the hands of Mr. McKelvie, with instructions to make a thorough search for the delinquent in both of these cities. Nearly a week was spent by the officer between these two places, but without any definite results. A clerk in the employment of the Scotch agents of the bank was in the habit of visiting the shop of the book-seller, in Dundas-street, and recently, in conversation, the Bank of England forgery was mentioned. The book-seller related to the clerk suspicions which he had formed toward a man who had but recently been in the habit of getting London papers from him. The clerk communicated these suspicions to his employers, and they in turn informed the detective of the matter. Accordingly, yesterday morning, Mr. McKelvie, along with a police detective name McNab, went to the shop, in Dundas-street, and from the description given by the book-seller it was concluded that the suspected person was George Bidwell. Obtaining the address of the lodgings of the supposed forger, Mr. McKelvie went to the place and got into the confidence of the landlady. Here it was discovered he had also given the name of Coutant, but that he had said he had come from Hamburg to Leith. He implored of the landlady to allow him quietness while he was in the house, as he was in bad health, and had come to Scotland for a change of climate. Till 1 o'clock yesterday, the officers kept watch on the street for their man going abroad. At that hour he came out to the street door, but suddenly turned back into the house. Some minutes afterward he again appeared, and from Cumberland-street, where he lodged, he walked to Scotland-street, where he posted a letter in a pillar letter-box. Thence he went to the book-seller's shop in Broughton-street, the detectives following. After leaving the shop, he walked through several back streets, evidently thinking that he was being watched. When in the lane, he took to his heels, and the officers then concluded that he was the person wanted. They consequently made chase, and followed him through a number of private gardens, which were enclosed by stone walls, and over which the trio had to climb. In one garden the supposed Bidwell, in despair, leaped through an open window in the area flat of a gentleman's house. Mr. McKelvie got sight of him again as he was getting over the railing at the top of the area steps in front of the house. Here there was another hot chase, and in Drummond-place, opposite the Royal Gymnasium, the supposed Bidwell, exhausted, turned and made a bold attempt to frighten his pursuer with a walking-stick. McKelvie accused him of cowardice, and then demanded his hand as a brother, both being members of the Masonic craft. A shaking of hands took place in a Masonic fashion, and afterward McKelvie, with the assistance of a coal-porter, took his adversary to Pitt-street, where a cab was procured. Ultimately the prisoner was handed over to the police, and, though he had no money in his possession, a number of valuable diamonds were discovered in his traveling-bag in his lodgings, as also some letters addressed to George Bidwell.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The steam-ship Caledonia arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday.

President Grant will leave Washington on Wednesday evening for St. Louis.

The steamer Kansas laid, at Halifax, on Saturday, the shore end of the new cable.

The President has recognized Henrick Broem as Consul of Denmark at New-York.

The sale of season tickets for the approaching musical festival in Cincinnati commenced yesterday, and realized $4,750 for the day.

The balloon of a trapeze balloonist in Pennsylvania was torn into shreds by the high wind yesterday, and his neck probably saved.

Assistant Surgeon Washington Matthews, from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y., is ordered to report for duty in the Department of the East.

The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of the world, meets in Richmond, Va., to-day. The session will probably last more than a week.

The flood at Albany is receding rapidly. The water has left the docks. The river is now ready for navigation, though there is a very strong flood current.

The following is the calendar for the General Term of the Supreme Court for Tuesday, April 15, at Rochester: Nos. 81, 82, 84, 85, 88, 89, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 106, 111, 112, 113, 115.

The schooner Tickler, from New-London, for George's Bank, missed stays off Short Beaver Tail, on Saturday, went ashore, and is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

At the request of the Indianapolis, Ind., Board of Trade, Senator Morton will, at an early day, address the people on the relations of railroads to the public and to governments.

One coach of a train on the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad struck a cow-car and was thrown from the track. Fourteen passengers were more or less injured, two probably fatally.

The mail steamer Alpha, from Bermuda and St. Thomas, arrived Friday at Halifax. The Challenger Scientific Expedition was at Bermuda, and would soon proceed to New-York.

On Saturday night, H. C. Gann, editor of the *Sentinel*, at Warren, Ill., accidentally shot, and dangerously wounded his wife, while carelessly handling a gun which he thought was unloaded.

The Washington Court in General Term, yesterday, overruled the motion for a new trial of Tom Wright, convicted of the murder of Rogerski, the peddler, and Wright was sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of May.

The failure of Cutler, McLean & Co., of Boston, was in consequence of the failure of the two Liverpool (Nova Scotia) banks—the Bank of Liverpool and the Bank of Acadia. The suspension may only be temporary.

An act providing for the punishment by imprisonment in the Penitentiary of persons convicted of bribing State officers or members of the General Assembly, has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature.

Prof. F. Ubassy played Henry Miller, New-Orleans, a game of billiards last night; French caroms, 300 points, Miller receiving the odds of discount. Ubassy averaged 16, making runs of 83 and 71, and defeating Miller by 117 points.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $2,137,238; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $25,240,000; coin, $70,746,790, including $23,305,100 in coin certificates; legal-tenders outstanding, $358,400,308.

The President has appointed Egbert C. Sammis, of Florida, to be United States Consul at Stuttgart; Alexander Clark, United States Consul at Aux-Cayes; Gen. Byron, United States Melter at the United States Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C.

The following postmasters have been appointed: James W. Wakefield, at Bath, Me.; B. F. Emigh, at Pittston, Penn.; John S. Wilson, at Pittston, Penn.; John Wilson, at Brownsville, Penn.; Lucius Whitney, at Morris, Ill.; Wm. Tracy, at Flint, Mich.; David O. Atkinson, at Virginia City, Nevada.

A Champion Game in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 14.—The first championship game between the Washington Club, of Washington, and the Maryland Club, of Baltimore, was played here this afternoon, and resulted in the following score:

Washington	0	2	0	1	14	0	0	4	3—24
Maryland	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—3

Yesterday the Athletics opened the season in Philadelphia in a game with the amateur Eurekas of that city, which resulted in favor of the professionals by 19 to 2.

Sixteenth Assembly District Republicans.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening, at Demilt Hall, Gen. Wm. H. Anthon presiding. The business was mainly of a routine character. Gen. Anthon and ex-Senator Laimbeer made short speeches, and the Committee on Membership reported favorably on about fifty names, proposed at a former meeting, and the persons were duly accepted as members.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Revolt in Porto Rico—The Troops for a Republic—American Crews Preserving Order.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 14.—The troops in Porto Rico have revolted in favor of the Republic. Much confusion has resulted. The crews of two American vessels in port have disembarked to restore order. Aid has been asked for from Havana, and two war vessels are about to leave that city.

Excitement in Barcelona—The Volunteers Prompt and Obedient.

MADRID, April 14.—There was great excitement in Barcelona yesterday, in consequence of a report that a Carlist force was approaching the city. The volunteers were called out, and promptly obeyed the summons. It was soon discovered that the report was untrue, and the excitement subsided.

PARIS, April 14.—A dispatch from Perpignan says: It is reported that the force of Carlists under Saballs, which retreated from before Puigcerda, is in a critical position.

The Carlist chieftain Saballs has forbidden the publication of newspapers in the town of Ripoll, province of Gerona.

M. Thiers' Candidate in Paris Defines His Position.

PARIS, April 14.—M. de Remusat, candidate for the Assembly, has issued an address to the electors, declaring that at all times and under all governments he has sought and loved liberty, but liberty founded on law, not perpetual revolution. He promises to faithfully sustain the policy of President Thiers, and expresses an earnest desire for the consolidation of the Republic and the maintenance of universal suffrage.

Plon-Plon Takes Punishment in an Ill-Temper.

PARIS, April 14.—Prince Napoleon has addressed a letter to his constituents in Corsica protesting against his expulsion from France. He says: "The Napoleons have twice been the saviors of France. The name can never be banished from the hearts of the people. It is proscribed because it is feared."

The Pope—The Khivan Expedition—Australian Crops.

ROME, April 14.—The condition of the Pope has so far improved that His Holiness was able to-day to give audiences to several visitors.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The *Journal de St. Petersbury* says there is no truth in the report that American correspondents will be allowed to accompany the expedition against Khiva.

LONDON, April 14.—Advices from Adelaide say the wheat crop of South Australia is satisfactory. It is estimated that 150,000 tons will be available for export.

Yellow Fever Abating at Rio Janeiro and Other Brazilian Ports.

LISBON, April 14.—The steam-ship Neva arrived at this port to-day from Rio de Janeiro, bringing dates to the 28th of March. The Count d'Eu and his wife, the Princess Imperial of Brazil, were preparing to visit Europe again. They would sail from Rio at an early day. The constituents of Señor Manas have unanimously condemned his conduct. The yellow fever was sensibly abating at Rio and the other Brazilian ports.

Turkish Goods at Vienna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.—The Sultan has sent twenty cases of articles, selected from his treasures, to the Vienna Exposition.

Recapture of Bidwell, the Alleged Head of England Forgers, in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 13, via KEY WEST, April 14.—Bidwell was recaptured by the police on the sea-shore, twenty miles above this city. He bruised his hands and legs severely when he jumped from the balcony of the prison. Many of this city and the island were found on the person of the prisoner. He refuses to say who aided him in his escape. Bidwell's friends undoubtedly neglected to instruct him thoroughly as to the route he should take upon leaving the city.

LOUISIANA.

Foreclosure of Mortgage on the New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—A decree was entered to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Henry J. Gardner and Peter R. Butler *vs.* The New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, ordering a foreclosure upon the road for the benefit of the $4,000,000 bondholders, for default of payment of interest coupons for October, 1872, and April, 1873. The road and all its franchises are ordered to be sold at auction upon a six weeks' advertisement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The business connected with the management and carrying out of the order and decree of the court is placed in the hands of Robert H. Shannon and John W. Guerly, Esqs., Masters in Chancery of the Circuit Court.

Warrants have been issued by United States Commissioner Shannon for parties charged before him with violating the Enforcement act in the parishes of Grand Rapids and St. Landry.

Destruction of a Large Planing-Mill at St. Louis, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—The Missouri Planing-Mill, occupying an extensive building covering nearly the whole block bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Cass-avenue, and O'Fallon-street, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at from $65,000 to $80,000; insured as follows: in the Missouri, of Macon, Mo., for $5,000; Black River, Watertown, N. J., $1,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $5,000; German, of St. Louis, $1,250; People's, of Newark, N. J., $1,500; Humboldt, of New-York, $1,500; Narragansett, of Rhode Island, $1,000; Citizens', of New-Jersey, $1,250; New-York, $1,000; Hoffman, of New-Jersey, $1,250; Allemannia, of Pittsburg, $1,500; Clay, of New-York, $1,500; Franklin, of Wheeling, Va., $1,000; Westchester, of Rochester, N. Y., $1,000; German, of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Alps, of Cincinnati, $1,000; Aurora, of Cincinnati, $2,000; Allemannia, of Cleveland, $2,000; Penn, of Pennsylvania, $1,500; German, of Freeport, N. Y., $1,500; Home, of Columbus, $2,500; Franklin, of St. Louis, $2,500.

The washboard factory of Kaine, Etzer & French and several small tenement-houses on the surrounding streets were either destroyed or damaged, involving a further loss of $15,000, mostly insured in home offices. About fifty families have been rendered homeless by the fire, and they lost most of their furniture.

Heavy Snow-Storm in The West—Drifts Four to Five Feet Deep.

OMAHA, April 14.—The most severe snow-storm of the season is prevailing between Fremont, Nebraska, and Cheyenne, Wyoming. It commenced at Cheyenne yesterday morning, traveled eastward slowly, reached North Platte last night, and Grand Island early this morning, and continues there yet with unabated fury. The snow drifted from four to five feet in depth, and a person's life is not safe outside of shelter. Trains are laid up, waiting for the storm to abate.

Suit by the Government Against Oakes Ames.

BOSTON, April 14.—A suit has been instituted in the United States Court against Oakes Ames for $300,000. The trial is to take place in May. The suit grows out of certain cotton transactions at New-Orleans during the war, for which the Government obtained judgment against A. S. Mansfield and others, and now sues Mr. Ames for the amount, alleging that he was a partner with Mr. Mansfield.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 West. Union...... 85	500 N. Y. C. & Hud...101
1200 do...... 84¾	200 do......101⅛
2200 do...... 84¾	100 do......101⅛
400 do.......c. 84¾	100 do......101⅛
1200 do...... 84⅞	3000 do......101⅛
700 do...... 85	1600 do......c.100⅞
200 do...... 85⅛	500 do......101
700 do...... 85	300 do......101⅛
300 do.......c. 84⅞	200 do......c.101⅛
300 do...... 85	2500 do......c.101⅛
800 do...... 85⅛	300 do......101⅛
300 do...... 85⅛	300 do......c.101⅛
300 do...... 85	100 do......101⅛
500 do...... 85⅛	200 Rock Island......109
400 do...... 85⅛	200 do......109
300 do...... 85⅛	200 do......c.108⅞
100 Lake Shore......c. 91⅛	200 do......108⅞
100 do...... 91⅛	300 do......108⅞
400 do......c. 91⅛	100 do......108⅞
300 do...... 91⅛	500 do......c.108⅞
200 do...... 91⅛	300 do......109
3.0 do......c. 91⅛	200 do......108⅞
300 do...... 92	900 do......109
100 do...... 92⅛	100 do......109
200 do...... 92	400 Erie Railroad...c. 65⅛
100 Pacific Mail....c. 56⅞	700 do...... 65⅛
200 do...... 56⅞	400 do...... 65⅛
[illegible]	100 B., H. & Erie..b3. 3¾
[illegible]	100 do......s30. 3⅝
[illegible]	100 do...... 3¾
[illegible]	100 St. Paul...... 58⅜
[illegible]	200 do...... 58⅜
[illegible]	400 do......c. 58⅜
[illegible]	300 do...... 58⅛
[illegible]	200 Tol. & Wab...... 69⅛
[illegible]	400 do...... 69⅛
[illegible]	300 Ohio & Miss...... 44⅛
[illegible]	600 do......c. 44⅛
[illegible]	400 do......c. 44⅛
[illegible]	200 do...... 44⅛
[illegible]	100 do...... 45
100 Union Pacific...... 33⅜	200 do...... 44⅛
700 do...... 33⅜	3.0 C., C. & I. C...... 38⅜
100 do......s3. 33⅜	200 do...... 39
100 do...... 33⅜	100 do...... 39⅛
100 do...... 33⅜	120 Harlem R......c.124
700 do...... 33⅜	500 do...... 123
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 75	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$3,500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65.c. new......117⅜	$3,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67 bet. call......119⅜
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62 bet. call......117⅜	25,000 do......c.119⅛
	2,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C...112¾
22,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67..119⅜	1,000 do......112
2,500 do......c.119⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 Missouri 6s....c. 93⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts.R.G. 89⅞
4,000 do...... 93⅛	5 do...bet. call. 89⅞
5,000 Brook'n 6s,W.L. 94⅛	100 T., W. & W.b. c.c. 69⅛
3,000 Erie 1st...... 103	100 do......c. 69⅛
3,000 Erie 2d...... 99⅛	400 do...... 69⅛
20,000 Erie 4th...... 97	200 B., H. & E.b. c.b3. 3¾
2,000 Long Dock bds. 97⅛	100 do...... 3¾
2,000 H. R. 2d S. F...104⅛	100 do......s3. 3⅝
1,000 C. P. & Ash..n. 93	100 do......b3. 3¾
2,000 Cen. Pa. G. B...103	100 do......c. 3¾
[illegible] ...102¾	400 N. Y. C.& H.b. c.c. 101⅛
17,000 U. Pacific 1st... 86⅞	200 do......101⅛
4,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt... 73⅞	100 do......c.101⅛
[illegible] U. Pac. Inc. In... 73	400 do......101⅛
1,000 do...... 72⅞	100 do......101⅛
1,000 do...... 73	200 do......101⅛
4,000 M. South. 2d...c. 99⅛	300 do......101⅛
1,000 L. S. Con. Reg... 98⅛	600 do......c.101⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C... 90⅞	200 do......c.101⅛
6,000 C., R.I. & Pa. 7s.102⅛	200 do......c.101⅛
10,000 St.L. & I.Mt 1st. 95⅛	150 do......c.101⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. C.1st. 86⅞	500 do......c.101⅛
2,000 B., H. & E. 1st.. 40⅛	5 do...... 102
10 Am. Ex. Bank...... 111⅛	300 do......c.101⅛
[illegible] Fourth Nat. Bk... [illegible]	200 do......c.101⅛
[illegible] Md. Coal. Co...... [illegible]	200 do......101⅛
500 Erie Railroad.b. c. 65⅛	200 do......c.101
100 Erie Pref...... 74	100 do......101
[illegible] U. Pac. R...b. c. 33⅜	100 do......101⅛
[illegible] do...... 33⅜	300 do......102
[illegible]	80 do......102
[illegible] do......c. 33⅜	2400 do......102
[illegible] do...... 33⅜	100 N. J. C......b. c. c. 98
[illegible] do...... 33⅜	200 do...... 98⅛
[illegible]	300 do...... 99
[illegible]	100 do...... 99
[illegible] West. U. Tel...b.c. 85⅛	200 M. & St. P....b. c. 58⅛
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	100 do...... 58⅛
[illegible] do......b3. 85⅛	200 M. & St. P.Pf.b. c. 73⅛
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	100 L. Sh. & M.S..b.c.c. 91⅛
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	100 do...... 92
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	400 do......c. 92
[illegible] do......b3. 86	200 do...... 92⅛
[illegible]	200 do...... 92
[illegible]	100 do......c. 92⅛
[illegible]	200 do......c. 91⅛
[illegible]	100 do...... 92⅛
[illegible]	100 do...... 92⅛
[illegible]	1700 do...... 92⅛
[illegible]	550 do...... 92⅛
[illegible]	1100 do......c. 92
[illegible]	100 do...... 92
[illegible]	200 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 109
[illegible]	100 do...... 108⅞
[illegible]	100 do...... 108⅞
[illegible]	200 do...... 108⅛
[illegible]	100 do...... 108⅞
[illegible]	300 do...... 108⅞
[illegible]	200 do......c.108⅞
[illegible]	500 do......c.108⅞
[illegible]	100 do...... 108⅞
[illegible]	100 do......c.108
[illegible]	200 do......c.108⅞
[illegible]	400 do...... 108⅞
[illegible]	500 do...... 108⅞
[illegible]	300 do...... 108⅞
[illegible] P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 57⅛	300 do...... 108⅞
[illegible]	50 Mich. Cen......b. c. 104⅛
[illegible]	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 86⅛
[illegible]	100 Pac. of Mo......b. c. 50⅛
[illegible]	100 H. & St. Jo......b. c. 40⅛
[illegible]	100 P., F.W.& C.G'd.c. 93⅛
[illegible]	[illegible] C., C. & I. C...... 39
[illegible]	200 St. L. & I. Mt...... 38
[illegible]	100 do...... 37⅛
[illegible]	100 do......b60. 39
[illegible]	100 C. B. & Q......b. c. 109
[illegible]	200 N. Jersey South...b. c. 33
[illegible]	2.0 do......b. c. 33
[illegible]	9.0 O. & M......b. c. 44⅛
[illegible]	400 do......c. 44⅛
[illegible]	400 C.,C. & I. C.b. c. c. 39⅛
[illegible]	100 do...... 39⅛
[illegible]	100 do...... 39⅛
[illegible]	200 do......c. 39⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, R. '81.117⅛	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.119⅜
[illegible] do...bet. call.117⅛	[illegible] do......119⅛
[illegible] U. S. 6s, Cur. c.112⅛	600 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.117
[illegible] U. S. 6s, C., '81..120⅛	10,500 do......117
[illegible] do...bet. call.120⅛	4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.116⅛
[illegible]	5,000 do......116⅞
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '62.117	10,000 U. S. 5s, R., '67.113
[illegible] do......117	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.119⅛
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '64.112⅛	20,000 do...bet. call.119⅛
[illegible] do......117⅛	11,000 do......119
[illegible] U. S. 10-40 C....112⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

2,000 N.J. Cen. 1st. c.103⅛	100 Lake Shore......c. 92
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛	100 do...... 92⅛
[illegible] do......101⅛	500 do...... 92⅛
[illegible] do......101⅛	300 do...... 92⅛
[illegible] do......101⅛	400 do...... 91⅛
[illegible] do......101⅛	100 do...... 91⅛
200 West. Union...... 85⅛	100 do...... 91⅛
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	200 Rock Island......c.108⅛
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	100 do...... 108⅛
[illegible] do......c. 85⅛	200 do...... 108⅛
[illegible] do......c. 84⅜	400 do...... 108⅞
[illegible] do......c. 85	100 do...... 108⅞
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	100 Tol. & Wab......c. 69⅛
1100 do...... 85⅛	200 St. Paul...... 58⅛
[illegible] do......c. 84⅞	100 do...... 58⅛
100 Erie Railroad...... 65⅛	300 Bos., H. & Erie... 4
200 Harlem...... 124	400 do......b3. 4
200 Pacific Mail...... 57⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 44⅛
[illegible] do...... 57⅛	200 do......c. 44⅛
[illegible] do...... 57⅛	200 do...... 44⅛
700 do...... 57	200 do......c. 44⅛
[illegible] do. at 60... 58	200 do......c. 44⅛
[illegible] do......c. 56⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 79	600 N. Y. C.&H. R.b.c.101⅛
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 78⅛	200 do......101⅛
10,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st Iowa D...... 84⅛	200 do......101
	300 do......101⅛
10,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 86⅞	100 do......101⅛
4,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 73⅛	100 do......101⅛
2,000 T. P. & W.B.D. 86⅛	800 do......101⅛
[illegible] O. & M.Consol.b. 92⅛	900 do......101⅛
30 Continental Bk.b6. 89	200 Herlem Railroad.124
20 Fourth Nat'l Bank.110⅛	100 do...bet. call.124
300 West. U. Tel.,b. c. 85⅛	1900 L. S. & M. S...b.c 91⅞
[illegible] do......c. 84⅞	100 do......c. 91⅞
[illegible] do...... 84⅞	100 do...... 92
[illegible] do......c. 84⅞	100 do...... 92⅛
[illegible] do...... 85	100 do...... 92⅛
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	10 Mich. Central......104⅛
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	32 do...... 104
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	100 Panama Railroad.105⅛
400 do......c. 85	0 do...bet. call.107
1200 do...... 85⅛	200 do...... 107⅛
500 do...... 85⅛	5 do...... 107⅛
800 do...... 85⅛	50 do...... 107
500 do......c. 85⅛	100 Union Pacific.b. c. 33⅛
400 do...... 85⅛	100 do......c. 33⅛
300 Wells Fargo Ex... 81	100 do...... 33⅛
100 do...... 80⅛	100 do...... 33⅛
100 do..bet. call. 80⅛	100 do...... 33⅛
100 Adams Ex......b. c. 93⅛	500 Cleve. & P. G...b.c. 88⅞
15 American Ex...... 66⅛	100 N. J. Central...... 98
10 do...... 66⅛	100 Tol.,W. & W...b. c. 69⅛
100 United States Ex. 74⅛	100 do...... 69⅛
[illegible] do......s3. 74	300 Del., Lack. & W... 99
100 Pacific Mail...b. c. 56⅛	70 do...... 99⅛
[illegible] do...... 56⅛	30 Pitts., Ft.W., & C. gd......b. c. 92⅛
[illegible] do...... 57	
600 do...... 57⅛	100 B., H.&E...b. c.b10. 4
300 do...... 57⅛	700 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 44⅛
300 do...... 57⅛	200 do...... 44⅛
[illegible] do...... 57⅛	100 Morris & Essex...... 91
[illegible] do...... 57⅛	20 N. Y. N.H.&H.b2.138
[illegible] do...... 57⅛	100 H. & St. Joseph... 40⅛
200 Chi. & R.I...b. c.108⅛	100 do......bet.call. 40
600 do......108⅛	100 do......c. 39⅛
200 Mil.&St. Paul.b.c. 58⅛	100 do...... 39⅛
200 do...... 58⅛	200 Mo. Kan. & Tex.. 35
300 do...... 58⅛	200 Col., C. & I. C.b.c. 39⅛

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.119⅛	100 Kansas & Texas.. 36
100 Western Union..c. 85⅛	100 Panama......107⅛
2800 do...... 85⅛	100 do......108⅛
200 do...... 85⅛	100 do......108⅛
200 do...... 85⅛	300 do......109
500 do...... 85⅛	200 do......109⅛
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	300 do......109⅛
[illegible] do...... 85⅛	200 do......109⅛
200 Wells Fargo Ex... 80⅛	200 do......109⅛
1200 Pacific Mail...... 57⅛	300 do......109⅛
[illegible] do...... 57⅛	100 do......109⅛
[illegible] do......s30 57⅛	200 do......109⅛
[illegible] do...... 57⅛	200 do......110
[illegible] do...... 57⅛	900 do......110
[illegible] do...... 57⅛	100 do......110
[illegible] do......b30. 58	300 do......110
100 do...... 58⅛	100 do......110
100 Erie Railway...... 65⅛	200 Rock Island......108⅛
100 do...... 65⅛	100 do......108⅛
100 do...... 65⅛	200 do......108⅛
1000 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛	200 do......108⅛
300 do......101⅛	300 do......108⅛
500 do......b3.102	200 do......108⅛
200 do......102	300 do......108⅛
400 do......101⅛	300 Union Pacific...... 33⅛
100 do......101⅛	100 Toledo & Wabash. 69⅛
100 do......s3.101⅛	100 do...... 69⅛
100 do......101⅛	200 do...... 69⅛
200 do......101⅛	400 Boston, H. & E.b3. 4
100 do......101⅛	400 do...... 4
100 do......101⅛	100 do...... 4⅛
100 Harlem...... 125	300 do...... 4⅛
100 Lake Shore...... 92⅛	300 do...... 4⅛
100 do...... 92⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 44⅛
100 do...... 92⅛	100 do...... 45
100 do...... 92	300 do...... 44⅛
100 do...... 92⅛	200 do...... 44⅛
100 St. Paul...... 58⅛	200 do...... 44⅛
100 St. Paul Pref...... 73	100 do...... 44⅛
200 N. Jersey South'n. 33⅛	

MONDAY, April 14—P. M.

The Grand Jury investigations to-day, on the subject of extra Money rates in Wall-street, are reported this Afternoon as having been confined to the evidence of witnesses in regard to "Conspiracy," and the "lock-up" of Money. The question of violating the Usury Laws, by charging directly or indirectly over 7 ₱ cent. per annum Interest, was not gone into, and there seems to be a strong impression on the Street, at the close of business, that it will not be investigated by the present Grand Jury. The public sentiment points so strongly in this direction, that we doubt whether any presentment or attempted indictments on the subject would carry any moral weight. The party or parties who started the investigation, and who had much to do with prompting the recent charge of the Recorder, and the action of the District-Attorney, are supposed to be heartily tired of this weak invention to bolster their speculations on the Stock Exchange.

The Stock Brokers who had to provide Money for carrying over their accounts for the day generally made an early start, and turned their Stocks, on the Exchange, at ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. When the Street was relieved of serious concern as to the Grand Jury affair, Money lenders were ready after 2½ P. M. to turn Stocks at ⅛ ₱ cent., or to lend Money at ⅛ ₱ cent and Interest. These terms are deemed moderate, as compared with last Saturday, and some hope is indulged, as Currency returns from the country, that simple 7 ₱ cent. per annum will be reached before the close of April. At the same time, we hear of more serious complaints from trade circles of the closeness of Money, and its effect upon business, and especially upon the prices of Foreign Merchandise. Several leading staples, like Teas and Sugars, are so dull and depreciated as to leave heavy losses upon the Importers, and our own Sugar Refiners are said to be common sufferers in this condition of the trade.

The sales of Gold fell ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the average price of Saturday, and closed 118⅛@118⅜ ₱ cent. The feeling is less confident among the *Bull* speculators in the Gold Room as to large Summer shipments of Gold to settle Trade balances, and the depressed look of the Foreign Exchanges at present, and the opinions of some of our best-informed operators of the real situation of our balances abroad, are not without their influence against this speculation. It is also known that the Anglo-American Snydicate have pledged to the Treasury $59,000,000 in Gold to redeem the $50,000,000 United States 5-20s, 1862, called in for redemption on the First of June, and that this Gold or its equivalent in the called Bonds will come from London, without disturbance of the Gold balances in the Treasury here. It is also known that the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of a few months, will deposit the Alabama Indemnity of $15,500,000 to the credit of the United States in the Bank of England, subject to the disposition of the Special Agent of the Treasury, Mr. Cattell, who went to Europe on Saturday, or if the condition of the Exchanges should render it more desirable to our Government (which is hardly probable in the normal Summer ruling of Bills on London,) the Money will be sent to New-York in Gold. Congress has directed that it be immediately applied to the purchase of the Public Debt; the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 5 ₱ cent. Certificates for a corresponding amount, to be held for whom the Indemnity may hereafter concern.

The Stock Exchange has been very steady through the day on the Share speculation, and there was more done in turning Stocks and in new purchases for the rise than in pressing sales for the want of Money. The *Bull* cliques in New-York Central, Lake Shore, Western Telegraph, &c., seem as determined as ever to brave out the extravagant rates of Money, and while some other of the less favored Stocks were comparatively weak, the quotations made at 4 o'clock, as reported below, were, in the main, rather higher than on Saturday night. The business in the Southern State Bonds and in the Railroad Bonds was moderate, but prices of last week were generally maintained. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ weaker on the decline in Gold. Exchange on London sold at 107 ₱ cent., Cash, to-day, and closed 107½ ₱ cent.

Closing Quotations—April 14.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	116	115½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120	119⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119⅞	119½
American Gold	118⅜	118⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	107½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜
Pacific Mail	56⅛	57⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	73
St. Paul Common	58⅜	58⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅜	44⅜
Western Union Telegraph	85	85⅜
Erie	65⅜	65⅜
Union Pacific	33⅜	33⅜
Lake Shore	91⅞	92
C., C. and Indiana Central	39⅛	39⅛
Toledo and Wabash	69⅛	69⅛
Harlem	124	124

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 14, 1873.

Gold receipts	$629,363 45
Gold payments	94 976 58
Gold balance	41,809,666 75
Currency receipts	206,974 60
Currency payments	402,543 29
Currency balance	15,771,044 67
Customs	422,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......117⅛	5-20 coup. n. i., '65......117⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81......120⅜	5-20 reg., '67......116⅜
5-20 reg., '62......113	5-20 coup., '67......119⅛
5-20 coup., '62......117⅛	5-20 reg., '68......116⅛
5-20 reg., '64......113	5-20 coup., '68......117⅛
5-20 coup., '64......117⅛	10-40 reg......111⅛
5-20 reg., '65......113	10-40 coup......113⅛
5-20 coup., '65......119⅛	5s coup., '81......115⅛
5-20 reg. n. i., '65......116⅛	6s, currency......113⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 94½	C. & N. W. C. G'd Bs. 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E...... 90	Han. & St. Joe. L. G..100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 90	Han. & St. Joe. Con.. 86¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......102	Del., L. & West. 1st.. 99
Erie 1st Extended......103	Del., L. & West. 2d... 97
Erie 1st indorse...... 99	Tol. & Wab. Ext...... 95
Erie 2d 7s, '79...... 99	T. & W. 1st. St.L. D.. 88
Erie 3d 7s, '83...... 97½	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 93¾
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 97	Tol. & Wab. E. Bds.. 85
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 99	Han. & Naples 1st.... 87
Long Dock Bonds...... 97¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 94
Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F.,'85.104½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 90
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75......101	Gal. & Chic. Ext......101¾
Harlem 1st 7s......102¼	Chic., R. I. & Pac......108¾
Har. Con. M.& S.F.6s. 90	Morris & Essex 1st...104½
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bds. 96¾	Morris & Essex 2d.... 96
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bds. 94½	N. J. Cen. 1st New. ..103
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..109½	N. J. So. 1st 7s...... 75½
Chic., B. & Q. 8s 1st...111½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.106¾
Mich. So. 7s 2d...... 99½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 99
M. So.& N. I. S. F.7s.104½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...... 99
Clev. & Tol. S. F......102	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 99
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.. 93	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 84½
Clev., P. & A., O.Bds. 98	Chic. & Alton S. F...101
Clev., P. & A. N.Bds. 93	Chic. & Alton 1st......103¼
Det., M. & Tol. Bds.. 96½	Chic. & Alton Inc...... 92
Buff. & Erie N. Bds.. 92½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 93¾
Lake Shore Div. Bds.. 97½	Ohio & Miss. Con...... 92
Lake Shore C. C. Bds. 98	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.. 95¼
Lake Shore C. R.Bds. 98	M. & St.P.1st 8s P. D.107½
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds...102¼	M. & St. P.1st.I.&Md. 80
West. Pac. Bds...... 94¾	Col., C. & I. Cen. 1st. 86
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 86¾	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.. 90
Union Pac. L. G. 7s... 73¾	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D. 87
Union Pac. Inc. 10s... 72½	Tol., Peo. & W. B. D. 86¾
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 80	Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s. 74
Chic. & N. W. Int.Bs. 96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97
Chic. & N. W.Ex. Bs. 89½	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st... 80
Chic. & N. W. 1st...... 98	B., C. R. & M.1st 7s g. 80

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 14.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97¼	97½
City 6s, new	101⅛	101¼
Camden & Amboy	119¼	
Pennsylvania Central	56⅞	57
Reading	115⅛	115⅜
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59¾
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25½	26
Northern Central	38	38¼
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	91¾

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has supplied a summary of Monthly Report No. 5, of the new series, for the Fiscal Year 1872-73, containing the results of our Foreign Trade for the *Month of November*, 1872. We compile the following figures:

Imports of the month		$42,428,079
Less re-exported		1,857,481
Total		$40,570,598
In bond, Oct. 31	$69,083,266	
In bond, Oct. 30	65,825,929—	3,257,337
Total marketed		$43,827,935
All exports, Gold value		34,613,591
Apparent difference		$10,790,656

Adding to the above the Imports marketed and Exports cleared in July, August, September, and October, and we have the following exhibit of our Foreign Trade for the first five months of the current Fiscal Year:

Imports marketed	$315,483,328
All Exports, Gold value	215,811,605
Apparent difference	$99,671,723
For same five months, 1871-72:	
Imports marketed	$240,714,078
All Exports, Gold value	177,278,918
Apparent difference	$63,435,160

In the present return the Exports, for the first time in the returns of the current Fiscal Year, are larger than the Imports, and the adverse balance of the previous four months is reduced by the sum of $10,790,656. The balance against the United States, Nov. 20, stood $99,671,723. This will be further reduced, however, by the returns of the three Winter months, by reason of the Cotton Exports from this and the Southern ports.

The Annual Report of the Central Company of New-Jersey shows that 10 ₱ cent. Dividends were paid on an average Capital of $17,500,000. The Capital at the close of the year 1872 is raised to $20,000,000, the Funded Debt to $9,655,839, and the Bills payable and Interest accrued to $2,611,265—making the general balance sheet $32,267,104, as against cost of the Road, its Coal properties, American Dock Stock, Bills or Accounts Receivable, Newark and New-York Road, &c., to the same total. The business of the years 1872 and 1871 compare as follows:

	1872.	1871.
Gross receipts	$7,120,718	$6,841,379
Expenses	4,236,806	3,706,144
Net result	$2,883,912	$3,135,235

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. are now drawing Exchange on all leading European cities, including Cable Transfers on Vienna direct.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Investment Bonds.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.
3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.
4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.

A Sewing-machine Company intending to build a manufactory, where a large number of workmen will be employed, will locate it at any town, near and accessible to New-York, offering the largest inducements. Parties desiring to secure to their town the advantages of a large manufacturing interest may communicate with W. S., Box No. 125 Times Office.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATED 30-YEAR 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a completed trunk line earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses, are sold by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western ailroad Company.
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Stockholders of the above company who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and to the issue of $5,000,000 additional stock, are desired to communicate with the subscribers.
The proxies signed by many of the stockholders at the transfer office of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad grant the right to vote on the above matters at the meeting to be held in Cleveland on the 16th of April.
Stockholders desiring to revoke their proxies signed as above will please send their revocations to
LELAND BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ CAIRO & FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest. Only a limited number unsold. The Road rapidly approaching completion. The Bonds are THE ONLY LIEN upon ROAD, EQUIPMENT, 1,926,400 ACRES LAND and all other property of the Company. The land sales average over $5 per acre.
H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway.

The Hoboken Savings Bank.

The developments made in regard to the Hoboken Savings Bank Swindle created no little excitement in that city, and at an early hour yesterday morning the institution was besieged by an army of small depositors, who were clamorous for their money. The depositors who had larger amounts at stake took counsel with the officers of the First National Bank, and concluded to allow their money to remain. During the day $7,000 were paid in. The officers notified the crowd on opening the doors that the bank could and would meet all liabilities. This satisfied only the more sensible, and about $20,000 were paid out before the bank closed. The Hoboken police are incensed because the case was given to the New-York officers, and claim that if it had been given to them at first they would have secured Klenen, the defaulting officer, as they knew his habits and haunts.

Contagious Diseases.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, furnishes the following comparative statement of contagious diseases in the City for the past two weeks:

Week ending April 5.—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid, 7; scarlet fever, 64; measles, 16; diphtheria, 22; small-pox, 4.

Week ending April 12—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid, 5; scarlet fever, 65; measles, 22; diphtheria, 20; small-pox, 6.

Increase—Typhus fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; measles, 6; small-pox, 2.

Decrease—Typhoid fever, 2; diphtheria, 2.

Fires Yesterday.

A slight fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the yard of Higgins' carpet factory, at the foot of Forty-third-street, North River, caused by the ignition of some loose yarn from a fire kindled by some mischievous boys in the street. Damage $25.

While a truck, loaded with nineteen bales of corn-husks, belonging to S. P. Kittle, of No. 210 Canal-street, was standing, yesterday morning, in front of McKinley's foundry, No. 239 Cherry-street, several of the bales ignited from the sparks from a fire on the sidewalk, and before the flames could be extinguished damage to the amount of $200 was sustained.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 14, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks	2	Spirits Turp., bbls	201
Cotton, bales	4,892	Moss, bales	247
C. S. Oil, bbls	59	Leather, sides	3,564
Dried Fruit, pks	81	Molasses, bbls	227
Flour, bbls	10,448	Pork, pks	700
Meal, bbls	400	Cut-meats, pks	2,148
Meal, bags	1,462	Lard, tcs	1,326
Wheat, bushels	12,840	Lard, kegs	381
Corn, bushels	6,900	Butter, pks	1,400
Oats, bushels	5,275	Cheese, pks	956
Malt, bushels	550	Tallow, pks	92
Barley, bushels	2,300	Stearine, pks	68
Peas, bushels	510	Grease, pks	104
Seed, bags	150	Pea-nuts, bags	1,091
Eggs, bbls	2,077	Tobacco, hhds	149
Hops, bales	15	Tobacco, pks	1,096
Hides, No	6,893	Wool, bales	140
Hides, bdls	253	Skins, bales	15
Pitch, bbls	74	Whisky, bbls	346
Resin, bbls	2,018		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Pembroke, for Cardiff—9 pks. Drugs, 75 bales Leather, 58 bales Hides, 40 bbls. Pork, 77 boxes Bacon, 23,100 bushels Wheat, 675 boxes Cheese, 290 bbls. Lard Oil, 500 bbls. Resin, 336 bales Cotton.

By the bark Eve, for Genoa—2,785 casks Refined Petroleum, 1,702 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Konkordia, for Stockholm—1,891 boxes Bacon.

By the bark Manauna, for Lisbon via Philadelphia—150 tons Coal.

By the bark Ibis, for Alicante—109,200 Staves.

BEES-WAX—Has been scarce and quiet, but held firmly. We quote at 25c.@38c. for fair ordinary to choice, ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been inactive, yet steady, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11¼c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Business has been very dull, with values quoted nominally unchanged. Operators in Rio are indisposed to purchase pending the receipt of later telegraphic advices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17¼c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17¼c.@19½c., gold; Java, 19½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19¼c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., gold.

COTTON—Trade for early delivery has been very dull, with quotations nominally as before. Sales, 1,041 bales, including 702 bales to shippers, 325 bales to spinners, and 14 bales to speculators. A moderate movement has been noted for forward delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing rather weak. April options sold at 18 13-16c.@18 11-16c.; May at 19¼c.@18⅞c.; June at 19⅜c.@19 7-16c., and July at 19 9-16c.@19¾c. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 11,300 bales, (of which 2,500 bales on Thursday evening, and 8,800 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 18 11-16c., May at 18¾c., June at 19 3-16c., July at 19⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,892 bales, including 1,715 bales from Norfolk, 211 bales from Morehead City, 894 bales from Savannah, 1,331 bales from New-Orleans, 741 bales per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 10,898 bales, and thus far this week 15,944 bales, against 16,420 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 3,115,178 bales, against 2,495,949 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
Good Ordinary	17	17	17⅛	17⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅞	18	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅜	19⅜	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛	22⅛

FISH—Dry Cod have been in fair demand at firmer rates on very limited offerings. Mackerel in better supply, especially Nova Scotia, yet held confidently, though in slack request. Herring rather quiet at former figures. We quote: Dry Cod at $6@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $8 50@$10, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 25c. for Scale and 20c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more active, with prices quoted generally weak, some concessions having been reported as having been made to close out supplies. The demand has been mostly for home trade account, though, in part, for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,600 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 35; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 50, ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 50
Extra State	7 00@ 8 25
Extra City, shipping brands	7 10@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 25@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 15@ 7 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 50@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 50
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 25@12 50

Southern Flour has been quoted heavy, with a very moderate jobbing business noted, chiefly in medium extras. Sales, 780 bbls. at from $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice shipping, and $8 25@$12 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, per bbl....California and Oregon Flour quiet, with fair to choice Extra quoted at $9 50@$10 75....Rye Flour has been quiet, but steady, at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to very choice Superfine. Sales, 280 bbls., chiefly at $5 50....Corn-meal has been moderately sought after, in good part for shipment, at from $3@$4 40 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly $3 25 for fair; $3 25@$3 45 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 350 bbls., chiefly Yellow Western, at the ruling figures....Bag-meal, inactive at from $1 20@$1 25 for coarse; $1 23@$1 27 for fine Yellow; $1 25@$1 30 for White....Oat-meal at $7 50@$8 50.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted stronger for the more desirable grades of Spring, which have been comparatively scarce. The demand, however, has been moderate, mostly for shipment. The firmer views of holders have tended to impede operations. The scant offering of freight room and the higher rates claimed by shipowners for prompt accommodation have been against the outward movement. Millers have been buying reservedly, and only odd lots of Spring and Winter, to meet urgent wants, at the ruling figures. Winter in very light supply. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 33,500 bushels at $1 65½ for No. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring. Mixed, in store, or an equivalent rate, afloat, with $1 64@$1 65 reported bid for prime to very choice No. 2 do., in store, and $1 65 for good do., afloat, with holders asking 1c.@2c. more; $1 53½@$1 55 for No. 3 Spring; $1 90@$1 92½ for ordinary to fair ordinary White Western, in store and afloat, part to arrive....For June delivery, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, quoted at $1 58 asked, with some transactions reported, without reliable particulars....Corn has been more confident under a fair inquiry, quoted firmer. The export inquiry has been fair. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 75,000 bushels, at 63½c.@64c. for old Mixed Western, in store, closing with 64c. asked for average samples; 63½c.@64½c., chiefly at 64c., for new Mixed Western; 64½c.@65½c. for new Yellow do.; 65c.@66c. for new Yellow Southern; 68c.@70c. for White Western....Rye has been quite dull; 500 bags Western sold at 82c.; last sale of Canada, in bond, at 87c....Barley has been in very moderate request and irregular in prices; sales have been reported of 16,500 bushels, including good Canada West, at about $1 28, and ordinary Western at $1@$1 02½....Barley-malt has been very quiet, within the previous nominal range; Canada quoted at $1 35@$1 45; Western at $1 10@$1 32½, and State at $1@$1 10....Oats have been in reduced stock, and attracting more attention from the trade at steadier rates, closing in favor of sellers, especially on prime samples, the offerings of which were very meagre. Sales have been reported of 63,000 bushels at 50c.@53½c. for new Black and Mixed Western; 52c.@56½c. for very inferior to very choice new White do.; 52c.@53c. for inferior White State, and 52½c. for good old Mixed Western in store, with 53c. reported bid, and 54c. asked for strictly prime lots....Feed has been in very moderate demand, and quoted at from $20@$25 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw quoted as before on restricted dealings.

Stocks of Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. April 14.	1873. April 7.	1872. April 15.
Wheat, bushels	456,406	483 904	2,262,310
Corn, bushels	1,677,070	1,866,207	639,431
Oats, bushels	564,906	666,598	1,618,127
Barley, bushels	70,374	83,680	177,618
Rye, bushels	63,578	55,819	380,671
Peas, bushels	3,755	3,781	3,232
Malt, bushels	172,162	178,232	77,096
Grand total, bushels	3,008,251	3,338,221	5,158,495

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been on a restricted scale, with Bags quoted at 15c.@15¼c.; Bagging nominal at 10½c.@11c....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13½c. for prompt, and 15c. for Summer, deliveries.

HEMP—Dull; 200 bales Jute Butts sold at 2c., currency.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Trade in most kinds of stock has been rather limited, yet prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Has been neglected; quotations nominally as before. New Crop Cuba quoted at 30c.@42½c., New Porto Rico at 37½c.@65c. English Island at 25c.@50c. and New-Orleans at 55c.@75c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held firmly, but has been comparatively quiet, with Strained quoted at $2 35; sales, 1,000 bbls. at this figure, and 330 bbls. No. 1 at $3 90@$4 12½ ₱ 280 lbs....Tar held with confidence, but inactive....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, and again quoted stronger, with sales reported of 105 bbls. merchantable at 57c., closing at 56½c.@57c.; 20 bbls., New-York pkgs., at 58c.; 100 bbls. do., buyer April, at 58c.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet, and somewhat easier as to values; Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 10c....Refined, here, 20½c., and at Philadelphia 19½c. No important dealings transpired.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately sought after at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 500 bbls. New Western Mess on private terms; quoted at the close at $17 37½; small lots do. at $17 37½@$17 50; 100 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $16 75; 100 bbls. Extra Prime at $14. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. Western Mess, May option, at $17 50; and 500 bbls. do., June, on private terms....Dressed Hogs firm at 7¼c.@7¾c. for City, on a moderate inquiry....Cut-meats dull, but quoted steady; sales 60 boxes Bellies, part 18 to 19 lbs., at 8¾c., but mainly light averages on private terms; 150 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, April option, at 6⅝c.; 250 tcs. Pickled Hams at 12¼c.@12½c.; the latter rate for 16@17 lbs....There has been a moderate movement noted in Bacon at essentially unaltered figures; sales, 325 boxes City Long Clear at 9 5-16c.; 100 boxes Western do. at 9⅛c.; 1,000 boxes Western Short Clear, April option, at 9¼c.; 250 boxes do., last half of May and first half of June, at 9⅜c.; 250 boxes do., June option, and 250 boxes do., last half of June, at 9½c....Lard has been quoted somewhat stronger in price, with lighter offerings and a good demand noted. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 425 tcs. Western Steam, very good to choice at 8⅞c.@9c.; 200 tcs. do., Kettle, to arrive, at 9⅛c.; 510 tcs. City Steam and Kettle, at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; chiefly at 8⅞c.; 200 tcs. fancy do. (Lockitt's) at 9c., and 100 tcs. City at 8⅞c. And for forward delivery, 100 tcs. Western Steam, April options, at 8 15-16c.; 3,000 tcs. do., May, mostly at 9 1-16c....Beef products have been quiet since our last, with prices essentially unaltered. We quote Beef at from $9@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18 50@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22 50@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess; Beef Hams within the range of $23@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands....Butter and Cheese about as before quoted, with a fair call for desirable goods....Eggs plenty, within the range of 18½c.@20c., on a fairly active movement.

RICE—Has been quoted steady at $7 75@$9 for fair to very choice Carolina, $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 75@$7 12½ for Rangood; but has been lightly dealt in.

SOAP—Has been rather more inquired for, especially domestic product, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. We quote: Castile at 10½c.@13¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in limited request, with Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c. Cassia at 25½c.@27c.; Cloves at 25c.@26½c.; East India Pepper at 17¾c.@18c.; Pimento at 11½c.@11¾c.; Ginger at 10c.@11½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGAR—The demand for Raw has been less confident, even for refining purposes, though, with free offerings, buyers have had any existing advantage as to values, especially for cash. Sales have been reported since our last of 886 hhds. and 468 boxes, including 576 hhds. and 458 boxes Centrifugal and 12 hhds. Demerara on private terms; 218 hhds. common refining Cuba at 7¾c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 9⅝c.; and 10 boxes Clayed at 8⅜c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7¾c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Box clayed stock, 8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅛c. Refined have been in moderate request, with Hards quoted at 11¼c.@11¾c.; A's, 10¾c.@10⅞c., and Yellows at 8⅛c.@10⅛c.

TALLOW—Active and firm; 386,000 lbs. sold at 8⅛c.@9c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime. Stearine and Grease as before quoted.

TEAS—There has been very little call noted for stock, and values have been irregular and somewhat nominal. Greens have been in some request.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer, on a lighter offering and fair demand; 250 bbls. sold, in lots, at 91¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was a very moderate movement noted in the way of berth-freights, mainly in Provisions and Oil-cake, with rates to British ports quoted firm; Grain room scarce. In the chartering line trade was slow, with rates quoted irregular. Vessels for the Grain trade were in rather more request and held with more firmness. Vessels for the Petroleum trade attracted less attention....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 2,300 boxes Bacon at 60s., 6,500 boxes Cheese at 65s., ₱ ton, and 600 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl., and via Cardiff, by steam, 70 bales Hides at 90s., and 400 bales Cotton on private terms. Also a British ship, 834 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 350 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ₱ ton; 3,500 bbls. do. at 3s. ₱ bbl., and 35 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₱ ton. Also, a British bark, 538 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, taking the Oil-cake reported above....For Glasgow, by steam, 400 boxes Cheese at 65s....For Bristol, a British brig, 162 tons, with Oil-cake, reported from Baltimore, at 35s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain at 7s. 1½d., or, if direct, at 6s. 10½d.; an Italian bark, 408 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters do. at 7s. ₱ quarter, 15 lay days....For Antwerp, the Russian steam-ship Finland, 450 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bremen, by sail, 123 boxes Bacon at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Hamburg, the German bark, 643 tons, (now here,) with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, gets 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, a German bark, 624 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, on private terms....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 463 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s. for Refined, or 7s. 6d. for Crude....For Gibraltar and Cadiz, an American bark, 439 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, instead of the Italian brig, 276 tons, mentioned in our last as rumored....For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, 318 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, out and back, on private terms, taking out equal to about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. the Mediterranean, or 8s. to the Adriatic....For Martinique, a number of small vessels with Coal, from Baltimore, at $5 50@$5 75 ₱ ton....For Matanzas, two schooners, with empty Hogsheads, reported from Philadelphia, at $1 30; a schooner, out and back to Philadelphia, with Molasses, at $4 50 and $4 25; a brig, about 450 tons, out from Philadelphia and back north of Hatteras, with Sugar, Melado, and Molasses at $5, $5 50, and $4....For the south side of Cuba and back to Boston, a brig, with Sugar, at 50c. and Molasses at $5....For Caibarien to Philadelphia, a brig, with Sugar and Molasses at $7 50 and $5....For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 140 tons, at $1,650 ₱ voyage, four voyages; and a schooner, 108 tons, at $1,450....For Newburyport, a schooner, with Lumber, from Bucksville, at $14....For Kennebunkport, two schooners, with Oak timber, reported from the James River, at $6 50....For a port on Long Island Sound, an American bark, 173 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $14....For Alexandria, two schooners, with Plaster, from Nova Scotia, at $3 75@$4....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $11.25; another, with do., from St. Mary's, at $12; another, with do., from Bucksville, at $11....For Boston, a German bark, 593 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at £2,050; a brig, with Lumber, from Beaufort, at $12; a schooner, with do., from Savannah, at $12....For New-York, a brig, with Coal, reported from Cape Breton, at $4; two schooners, with stone, from Penobscot Bay, at $2 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 14, 1873.

There was a very light run of Horned Cattle at Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon. Those lots that were sold ranged from 12¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8¼ cwt. 5 cars of Beeves reached these same Yards on this forenoon, and were on sale at 11 o'clock A. M. There was a fair condition of trade in Horned Cattle at One Hundredth-street Yards on yesterday and to-day; quality ranged from coarse to choice; prices ranged from 10c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight from 5¾ cwt. to 9 cwt., on 56 lbs. to 59 lbs. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows firm from $48@$70 ₱ head. Veals in demand from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Sheep brisk on a light run of generally good quality flocks; prices from 6¾c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold from 5⅜c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb. City Dressed from 7c.@7⅜c. ₱ lb. Trade closed active.

SALES.

T. Gillis sold for self 58 choice Illinois Steers from 14c.@14¼c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 112 good Illinois Steers from 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; 30 smooth Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Williams & Son sold for selves 22 smooth Illinois Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. G.W. Martin shipped on private terms 26 fair quality Illinois Steers for Bermuda. S. Ulery sold for self 41 rough Iowa Steers from 12¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. T. Carey sold for self 128 fair Illinois Steers from 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 14 State Oxen from 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 10 cwt., on estimate. W. Thompson sold for self 200 fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; held on sale 112 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice; sold 51 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt., strong. S. Healy sold for self 66 rough Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. B. Richardson sold for self 2 choice Illinois Steers for $285, live, weight 35 cwt. and 80 lbs.; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 12¼c., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 80 Illinois Steers, from coarse to good, from 11¾c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self 159 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 12½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Wallerstan & Co., 48 good Illinois Steers, from 13c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for J. B. Hunter 96 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11¾c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for W. Dalbey, 77 fair Illinois Steers, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. J. & D. Waixel sold for selves 81 Cherokee Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 137 Texan Steers, from 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 166 fair Illinois Steers, from 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¾ cwt.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep market, J. Kirby sold 170 sheep, weight 15,380 lbs., at $8 10 ₱ cwt.; 307 Ohio Sheep, weight 27,140 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; S. McGraw sold 1 Cow for $40, 1 Cow for $55, 1 pair of Oxen for $190; Hume & Elliott sold 329 shorn Sheep, weight 31,780 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 406 Sheep, weight 31,220 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 123 Sheep, weight 11,430 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 170 Sheep, weight 17,510 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 23 Sheep, weight 2,720 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 30 Veals, weight 4,040 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 7 Veals, weight 820 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 25 Veals, weight 2,765 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 59 Veals, weight 8,320 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-street Market, Lerch & Barnes sold 193 Sheep, weight 17,177 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 405 Sheep, weight 31,590 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; held 1 car of Sheep on sale. Judd & Buckingham sold 435 Shorn Sheep, weight 37,310 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 107 Sheep, weight 7,060 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 178 Sheep, weight 15,000 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 90 Sheep, weight 7,860 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 154 Sheep, weight 13,850 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 152 Sheep, weight 16,500 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending April 14, 1873—3,121 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 507 Veals, 9 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Yards for week ending April 14, 1873—8,442 Sheep, 90 Cows, 419 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending April 14, 1873—5,637 Sheep, 25,309 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending April 12, 1873—3,682 head of Horned Cattle, 19,800 Hogs, 3,001 Sheep.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Beeves dull this week; prices rather firmer; sales 2,200 head extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $7 75@$8 25; fair to good, $6 50@$7 50; common, $5@$6. Sheep rather dull; sales, 10,000 head at $6@$7 75. Hogs dull and lower; sales, 4,500 head at $8 50@$9.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $6 25@$7; most of the sales were on private terms. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; prices higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 18 for Regular, cash; $1 22, seller May; $1 24¼@$1 24½, seller June; No. 3 Spring, $1 10½; Rejected, 93c. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31⅞c., cash, for Regular; 34¼c. for Fresh; 34⅞c. for do., seller May; 37c., seller June; Rejected scarce and higher at 29c.@29⅛c. Oats firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 at 24⅛c.@24¼c. for Regular; 27c. for Fresh, cash; 28¼c.@28⅜c. for do., seller May. Rye firm; sales of No. 2 Fresh at 64c. Barley higher and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Fall at 70c. for Regular; 74c.@75c. for Fresh; 80c. offered for No. 3. Provisions firm and in fair demand; Pork sold at $16 cash; $16 40 seller June. Lard in fair demand and higher at 8⅛c. seller May; 8¼c. seller June. Bulk Meats in good demand; held at ⅛c. higher; sales of Shoulders, loose, at 6⅛c. cash; Short Rib Middles, loose, 8⅛c. seller June. Bacon quiet and unchanged; a lot of Hams, part bulk, and part Sweet-pickled, sold at 9½c. loose. Whisky steady at 86½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,100 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 12,600 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 11,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Flour dull and drooping; some grades lower; Winter Superfine, $4 50@$5; Winter Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Winter Double Extra, $6@$6 50. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, $1 18¾@$1 19; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 60. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 32½c.@33¼c. at East St. Louis, on the track; 40½c.@41c. sacked. Barley quiet; little doing. Rye dull; Prime, 66c. Whisky—No sales. Pork quiet at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders sold at 6⅛c. spot—an advance. Bacon stronger; Clear Sides, 9⅜c. May; 10⅛c. last half July and August; 11c. first and last half August; jobbing and order lots Shoulders at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9⅞c. Lard wanted at 8c.; held higher. Live Hogs firm at $4 60@$5 25. Cattle dull; Texans, $2@$5; native Cows and Heifers, $2 25@$4; Stockers, $3@$4 75; fat Steers, $4 25@$5 87½. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 Hogs.

BUFFALO, April 14.—Grain in store—52,539 bushels Wheat, 33,302 bushels Corn, 34,754 bushels Oats, 22,752 bushels Barley, 3,456 bushels Rye, 3,880 bushels Peas, 31,418 bushels Barley-malt. Flour quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; sales of small lots of Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 55; quoted Milwaukee Western Spring, on track, at $1 50; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 55; Chicago do., $1 45@$1 46; Duluth No. 1 do., $1 65; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn higher; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2, in store, at 53c.; 3,000 bushels Western, on track, at 52c. Oats dull; Western mixed held at 38c.@40c. Barley quiet; sales of Canada at 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 80c.@85c.; Four-rowed State, 95c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt active; sales of 6,000 bushels Western at $1 15; 2,000 Canada at $1 25; Western quoted at $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Flour quiet and steady; Extra Family, $6 75; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $9. Wheat dull; no demand; Red and Amber nominally, $1 45@$1 50. Corn in fair demand at 50c.@52c., shelled and sacked. Oats in fair demand at 39c.@41c., sacked. Rye steady at 75c.@77c., on arrival. Barley steady; No. 1 Fall, 85c.@95c. Provisions strong. Pork, $17@$17 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c.@9¾c., packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.@14c.; Plain, 12½c.@13c., packed. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c., loose; ½c. higher packed. Lard—Tierces, 8¼c.@9c.; Kegs, 9¼c.@10c.; Steam, 8⅜c.; order lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky steady; iron-bound, 86c. Tobacco very active and strong for all grades; sales, 200 hhds.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middling, 18¼c.@18⅜c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; choice White, $2 10@$2 15; fair to prime do., $1 80@$2 05; choice Amber, $2 10@$2 12; good to prime Red, $1 90@$2; common to fair do., $1 70@$1 85; red Western, $1 80@$1 85; Amber Western, $1 90@$1 95. Corn dull; white Southern, 67c.@68c.; yellow Southern, 63c.; Mixed Western, 61½c. Oats firm; Southern, 50c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 48c.@49c. Rye unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $17@$17 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@15. Lard dull at 8¾c. Western Butter firm, with better receipts; quotations unchanged. Whisky nominal at 90½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 14.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9 75 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for White Winter, $11 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 68. Corn unchanged at 58c.@59c. for Western. Oats quiet; State held at 42c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 12. Corn-meal—$1 30 for Bolted, $1 25 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by Lake—12,200 bushels Barley, 740,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Flour dull at $7 40@$7 65. Wheat steady at $1 65@$1 67. Corn steady at 40c. Rye quiet at 80c. Oats steady at 31c.@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions strong. Pork held $16 75; $16 50 freely bid. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam, 8⅜c.; Kettle, 8⅝c.; offerings light. Bulk Meats strong; sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.@6⅜c., buyer April; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8¼c., more buyers than sellers; 8⅜c., buyer April; Clear Sides, 8⅝c.; held 8¾c.; light offerings; at the close held higher. Bacon strong; light offerings; sales of Shoulders at 7c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 9c.; Clear Sides held 9¼c. Whisky steady at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 14.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $32 50. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; Extras, $6@$6 75; Spring Wheat Family Extra, $7 75@$8 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $8@$9 25; Fancy, $9 50@$11. Wheat firmer; Red Western, $1 85@$1 90; No. 1 Spring, $1 70. Rye—No sales. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 61c.@62c. Oats firmer; White, 51c.; Mixed, 47c.@48½c. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses unchanged. Petroleum very quiet; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 19⅝c. Whisky, 91c.

TOLEDO, April 14.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $8 50. Wheat strong and advanced 2c.; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 65@$1 66¼; April, $1 66; last half April, $1 66¼; May, $1 68¾; June, $1 71; No. 1 Red, $1 72@$1 72¼; No. 2 Red, $1 66. Corn dull and nominal; White, 41c. Oats—No. 2 dull at 35c.; Michigan, 35¼c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 11 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

DETROIT, April 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at $1 94; No. 1 White, $1 86½; Amber Michigan, $1 66¼@$1 67. Corn steady at 42½c.; Yellow, 43c. Oats dull and declining, at 37¼c. Clover-seed, $4 85@$5. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 31; No. 2, $1 28¾. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 36½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27¾c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 1, 65c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 81c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull. No. 1 Winter Red held $1 72; No. 2 do., $1 63. Corn—Little doing; quoted 46c.@47c. Oats quiet at 40c. Petroleum easier; not quotably lower; car lots at 16c.; small lots, 19c.@20c.; Ohio test, 24½c.@25c.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Flour dull and declining; Family, $9@$10. Corn dull and unchanged at 53c.@55c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Bacon in fair demand and advanced; Shoulders 7¼c.@7½c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c. Lard firm at 8½c.@10c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $17 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales, 1 car No. 1 White Canada, $2 12. Rye quiet, nominally unchanged. Corn—Nothing doing. Barley steady; sales, 6 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 23. Oats steady; sales, 1 car No. 2 State at 49c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Ordinary, 13c.@13½c.; good Ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; Low Middling, 17⅝c.@17⅞c.; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 5,596 bales; gross, 5,795 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,748 bales; to the Continent, 3,119 bales; sales, 100 bales; last evening, 2,500 bales; stock, 179,426 bales.

MOBILE, April 14.—Cotton quiet and weak; Good Ordinary, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; Middling, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; net receipts, 816 bales; exports, coastwise, 284 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 40,433 bales.

GALVESTON, April 14.—Cotton unsettled; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 641 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,004 bales; coastwise, 631 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 60,559 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 600 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,650 bales; coastwise, 1,748 bales; sales, 950 bales; stock, 39,978 bales.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19⅛c.; gross receipts, 83 bales; exports, to the Continent, 442 bales; coastwise, 71 bales; sales, 165 bales; stock, 10,203 bales.

BOSTON, April 14.—Cotton quiet; little doing; Middling, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 56 bales; gross, 74 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 443 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18⅜c.@18½c.; net receipts, 398 bales; exports, coastwise, 824 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 27,988 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 17⅛c.@17¼c.; receipts, 1,771 bales; shipments, 2,463 bales; stock, 39,725 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 40 bales; stock, 4,662 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—873½, Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr.; 465, Beveridge et al. vs. Wallace et al.; 1015, Freund et al. vs. Importers' and Traders' National Bank; 923, Emberson vs. Wicks; 979, Osborne vs. Kaufman; 789, March et al. vs. The First National Bank of Mobile; 1011½, Rusk vs. Marston; 1342, Barnard et al. vs. Campbell; 47, Brown vs. Neuncei; 100, Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 909, Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1821, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2107, Phillips vs. The Mayor, &c.; 813, Caldwell et al. vs. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company; 935, Graham vs. Canavan; 929, Place vs. Greenman; 1295, Wilkins vs. Reums et al.; 1382, Deery vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2345, The Stone Pavement Company vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2369, Cowdin vs. Gottgstein.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—2182, Crolius et al. vs. Stork et al.; 2223, Spaulding et al. vs. Lowry; 980, Brannigan vs. Fox; 14, Shaeffer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 448, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 652, McHarg vs. Philips et al.; 912, Carnie vs. The Florida Railroad Company; 996, The Loaners' Bank vs. Tigney et al.; 1068, Bradley, Executor, vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; 1086, Wellenberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c., 1617, Scott vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1618, Norton vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1619, Steers vs. The Mayor, &c.; 552, Johnson vs. Davison; 568½, Shepherd vs. Johnson et al.; 1150, Lewis et al. vs. Dittenhofer; 592½, Underhill vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1132, Weld et al. vs. Merkle et al.; 428, Godkin vs. The Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 2254, Hallowell, by guardian, vs. The Mayor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—47, Bomhoeft vs. Smith; 80, Nash vs. McDiamond et al.; 87, Williams vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 147, The People, &c., Lockwood vs. Green; 148, Rose vs. Green; 149, Navairo vs. Green; 152, Blunt vs. Green; 153, Brown vs. Green; 184, Wells vs. Goetschus et al.; 187, National Bank vs. Hazard; 198, Butler vs. Rudhurst; 201, Conklin vs. Seymour; 203, Manhattan Savings Bank vs. Cambreling; 204, Same vs. Same; 215, Stapelton vs. McGucker et al.; 217, Morgan et al. vs. Colles et al.; 218, Servose vs. The Washoe Tool Company; 223, Manhattan Savings Bank vs. Cambreling; 224, In the matter, &c., of D. M. Board; 228, Kludbourg vs. Weinberger. Call, No, 235, Quitzen vs. Lynch.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2034, Groesbeck vs. Clute; 2029, Frisbie vs. Burr; 2049, Horn vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 539, Wisser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2163, Prouty vs. Bayne; 1503, Davis vs. Jennings; 2431, Kain vs. Hayes; 2059, Biggs vs. Knapp; 2063, Warren vs. Stebbins; 2081, Dailey vs. Kendall; 1521, McBride vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 2027, The McCreary Petroleum Refining Company vs. Brown; 2087, Bowne vs. Maurice; 869, Smith vs. Frost; 2125, Norwood vs. The Resolute Fire Insurance Company; 2126, Same vs. Same; 2127, Same vs. Same; 2128, Same vs. Same; 2161, Curry vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2026, Romertz vs. The East River National Bank; 314, Van Nostrand vs. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 50, Shapter vs. Doverty; 1690, Ward et al. vs. Gomez; 1548, Stover vs. Walton; 2410, Atwood vs. Lynch, Administratrix; 1710, Bruce vs. Burns; 1716, Kotte vs. Winn; 1718, Perkins vs. Butler; 1720, Healy vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company; 1722, Thomas vs. Harrell; 1740, Sloan vs. Johnson; 1742, Gordon vs. The Erie Railway Company; 1744, Pooler vs. McFarland; 1748, Sharpe vs. Ryckman; 1750, Pollock vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1752, Duff et al. vs. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 1754, Bill vs. Morton; 1758, Hudson vs. Smith; 1760, Loaners Bank of New-York City vs. Reed; 1762, Van Hoersen vs. Kolle; 1766, Herzog vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1770, Reed vs. Sinclair; 1786, Meserole vs. Valentine; 1788, Holm vs. Harman.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—65, Keech vs. Hoey; 67, Brown vs. Volkenning; 30, Harris vs. Loewenstein; 51, Goetze vs. Malty; 57, Crosby ex rel. vs. Scallon; 59, Hall vs. Kernachon; 62, Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Lewin; 69, Rykert vs. Wilson; 22, Ham vs. Mason et al.; 25, Lottimer vs. Livermore; 29, Lowery vs. Smith et al.; 44, Kiekeler vs. Ritter; 45, Roland vs. Ryder; 46, Draper vs. Noelke; 55, Beamish, Receiver, vs. Matthews et al.; 58, Hawkins vs. Finckey et al.; 66, Brown vs. Dey et al.; 56, Falk vs. Hirschorn.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2928, Rathman vs. Rathman; 612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 1599, Ham vs. Deboost; 1632, Proal vs. The Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society of New-York; 1352, Colgate vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 1461, Toole, Administrator, vs. Rosenthal; 1852, Hays vs. Schroder; 2495, Seaman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 487, Wehle vs. Haviland; 1984, Lacour vs. McMullin; 322, Davis vs. Manhattan Gas Company; 40, Littlefield vs. Mead; 1949, Shufeldt vs. Kreary; 563, Duprey vs. Dole.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1739, Hayes vs. Rogers; 2035, Gager vs. Tuthill; 1760, Johnson vs. Frank; 2085, Harrison, Administrator, vs. Van Cott; 2094, Sheran vs. Farley; 2096, Wheelock vs. The New-York Company for Purifying Liquors; 2097, Whitfield vs. Davis; 2098, Leonard vs. Haight; 2150, Linham vs. Sexton; 2101, Goodman, Administrator, vs. The Dry-Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; 2102, Leland vs. McCabe; 2105, Spooner vs. Shelton, Jr.; 2106, Rohde vs. Amicable Life Insurance Company, of New-York; 2107, Johnson vs. The Erie Railway Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—583, Schuberth vs. Mollenhauer; 1079, Hiller vs. Union; 1904, Shaw vs. Brick; 1918, Clarkson vs. Van Cott; 1902, Brannigan vs. Crothers; 1618, White vs. Nickerson; 1678, Aaron vs. Brennan; 1754, Newman vs. Heinze; 676, Lindemann vs. Hillier; 1825, Schnee-er vs. Hochlein; 1864, Baebler vs. Currier; 1822, Julian vs. Davis; 1978, Bemer vs. Decker; 1980, Fischer vs. Newberry; 1883, Steinman vs. Grady; 1836, Foerster vs. Williams; 1810, Barry vs. Ponder.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2198, Farrell vs. King; 1874, Burk vs. Smith; 1876, Clennee vs. O'Donnell; 1367, West vs. Silber; 442, Schuberth vs. Griswold; 1392, Altenbrand vs. Bernard; 1769, Pinkowsky vs. Douglass; 1811, Stewart vs. Meschwitz; 1835, Johnson vs. Lorned; 1825, Bowne vs. Barring; 1921, Woehr vs. Wood; 1923, Israel vs. Levine; 1925, Pabst vs. Baxter; 1927, Amel vs. Heiners; 1929, Meyers vs. Reilly; 802, Hernstein vs. Morgan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2265, Berrian vs. Ogden; 1491, Fisher vs. Gross; 2183, Seedhotham vs. Tauare; 1364, Eldebock vs. Isaacs; 1740, Smith vs. Mock; 2279, Hess vs. Seiss; 2282, Reeves vs. Dailey; 2288, Hirsch vs. Shaw; 1820, Comans vs. Jones; 2294, White vs. Schaefer; 2046, Quackenbush vs. Lawrence; —, Hermance vs. Woolsey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—James Duffy, burglary; Henry Nestel, Michael Delmage, Edward J. Shea, James Hyland, William Hunter, James Doran, Patrick Ward, Thomas Sullivan, felonious assault and battery; Thomas J. Reed, Francis Ward, John Raddenmacker, grand larceny; John Sullivan, John Lorenge, larceny from the person; Levi Aarons, Sander Harris, receiving stolen goods; Ferdinand Beelschofski, false pretenses; Charles Kelly, attempt at burglary; James Meckle, petit larceny; John Summer, concealed weapons.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This Court has adjourned to the 22d instant. Notes of issue for the May term of this court must be filed on or before Saturday, the 26th instant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Justice Smalley.

Lennig vs. Redfield.—This is an action to recover about $800 paid under protest as duties on certain invoices of sulphate of ammonia, in excess, it is claimed, of a amount of duty required by law. Judgment in the former trial having been rendered in favor of the defendant, the case was brought before Judge Smalley, yesterday, on a motion for a new trial and to set aside the verdict. Decision reserved.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDINANCES APPLICABLE TO THE ORDINARY USE OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, this 31st day of March A.D. 1873, adopt and ordain the following ordinances for the use of the Central Park, to be observed by all persons not in the service of the Department:

I. No one shall enter or leave the Park except at the established entrance-ways, nor shall any one enter or remain in it after 11 o'clock at night, during the six months beginning May 1; nor after 9 o'clock at night during the six months beginning Nov. 1, except as, on special occasions, its general use may be authorized beyond the regular hours.

II. No one shall climb upon or in any way cut, break, injure, or deface any wall, fence, shelter, seat, statue, or other erection, nor any turf, tree, shrub, or other plant, nor throw stones or other missiles, nor discharge, fire, or carry any fire-arm, fire-cracker, torpedo, or fire-works, nor make a fire, nor play any musical instrument, nor offer or expose things for sale, nor post or display any sign, placard, flag, banner, target, transparency, advertisement, or device of business, nor solicit business or fares, nor beg or publicly solicit subscriptions or contributions, nor tell fortunes, nor play games of chance or with any table or instruments of gaming, nor make any oration or harangue, nor utter loud, threatening, abusive, or indecent language, nor do any indecent or obscene act.

III. No quadrupeds except those placed in the Park by the Commissioners, and except dogs when controlled by a line of suitable strength not more than six feet in length, and horses and others used for pleasure travel, shall be driven or conducted into the Park, or allowed to remain in it.

IV. The drives shall be used only by persons in pleasure-carriages or on horseback; the rides only by persons on horseback; animals to be used on either shall be well broken and constantly held in such control, that they may be easily and quickly turned or stopped; they shall not be allowed to move at a rate of speed which shall be alarming or cause danger, nor under any circumstances at a rate of speed on the drive of more than seven miles, nor on the ride of over twelve miles an hour; and when any park-keeper shall deem it necessary to safety, good order, or the general convenience, that the speed of an animal shall be checked, or that it should be stopped, or its course altered, and shall so direct, by gesture or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the rider or driver of such animal to follow such direction; and no horse or other beast of burden or draft shall be driven or suffered to stand anywhere, except on the drive or ride.

V. No hackney-coach or other vehicle for hire shall stand within the Park, for the purpose of taking up passengers, other than those whom it has brought in. No omnibus or express-wagon, nor any wagon, cart, or other vehicle, carrying, or ordinarily used to carry merchandise, goods, tools, or rubbish, and no fire-engine or other apparatus on wheels for extinguishing fires, shall enter or be allowed upon any part of the Park.

VI. No military or target company, and no civic, funeral, or other procession, or a detachment of a procession, and no hearse or other vehicle, or persons, carrying the body of a dead person shall enter or be allowed on any part of the Park.

VII. No person shall bathe or angle, or take fish, or send or throw or place any animal or thing in or on the waters, or disturb or annoy the birds or animals in the Park.

VIII. No person shall go on the turf except when and where the word "common" is posted as an indication that at that time and place all persons are allowed to go on it.

IX. No person shall bring into or carry within the Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion thereof.

X. When necessary to the protection of life or property, the officers and keepers of the Park may require all persons to remove from, and keep off any designated part thereof.

XI. On the arrest of a person in the Park, he shall be forthwith conducted to one of the keepers' stations, the officer in charge of which shall determine whether he shall thence be conveyed before a magistrate or be discharged.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.
F. W. WHITTEMORE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 3, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following named articles, viz.:

5,000 Iron Bunks.
10,000 Axe Helves.
10,000 Musquito Bars, single.
3,000 Drum Heads, batter.
12,000 Drum Heads, snare.
1,000 Wall Tents, without flies, poles or pins.
3,500 Common Tents.
2,000 sets Common Tent Poles.
720 Storm Flag Halliards.

Also, for the manufacture of 4,700 Wall Tents Flies from cotton duck now on hand at the Jeffersonville, Ind., depot.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and none will be received which do not comply in all respects with the specifications of the contracts.

Standard samples of tents and iron bunks may be seen at the Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, Ind., and San Francisco depots.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price, and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Deliveries of articles purchased on the Pacific coast to be made at San Francisco, Cal., those purchased in the Mississippi Valley, at Jeffersonville, Ind., and those purchased on the Atlantic coast, at Philadelphia, Penn.

The usual guaranty will be required of bidders, and the right to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids, is reserved.

For further information, apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Camp and Garrison Equipage," and addressed to the undersigned. L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army, in charge of Depot.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 31, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, THURSDAY, May 22, 1873, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following named articles, viz.:

15,000 Woolen Blankets.
120,000 pairs Woolen Stockings.
15,000 pairs Woolen Mittens.
180,000 pairs White Berlin Gloves.
20,000 pairs Boots, brass screwed, solid wire screws.
80,000 pairs Bootees, brass screwed, solid wire screws.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and none will be received not equal, in all respects to standard samples, which may be seen at this office, and at that of the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Deliveries to be made at Philadelphia, Penn., or San Francisco, Cal., as may be required.

Articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast, will be received and inspected at San Francisco.

The usual guaranty will be required of bidders, and the right to reject any or all bids or parts of bids is reserved.

Envelopes containing proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Army Clothing," and addressed to the undersigned. L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army in charge of Depot.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—This Club meets every TUESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agriculture and improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Woman's Union Missionary Society of America will be held in Dr. Crosby's lecture-room, 22d-st. and 4th-av., WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 3 o'clock. Dr. W. M. TAYLOR, Dr. BATCHELDER, of India, and Miss H. G. BRITTAN, will be present.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE New-York Asylum for Lying-in women will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 16, at No. 85 Marion-st., at 12 o'clock noon. Patrons and friends of the institution are invited to attend.

NAZARETH HALL REUNION SOCIETY.—The Committee of Arrangements for the Reunion, to be held next June, will meet at the Astor House, on THURSDAY, April 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; fine selections at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS IN THE COUNTRY.—A woman and her husband wish places; he is a superior family cook; bread, biscuit, dessert, or anything in the line; she is a first-class laundress; will go with the family in the country. Inquire for 6 days at Cook's Agency, 48 East Broadway.

COOK.—PROTESTANT; FIRST-CLASS; TEN years' City references; no cards; family, one room to another; private family preferred. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT woman, who is a first-class cook, and can be highly recommended; also as chamber-maid and waiter; has lived in the best families; will go to the country. Call at No. 27 East 27th-st., third floor, front room.

COOK.—WITHOUT WASHING; PLAIN FAMILY cooking; can bread, cake, and pie baker; City only, or to go with a family to the country and return; first City references required. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—AN A NO. 1 FAMILY COOK IN every respect; understands all branches of her business perfectly; very best of City references; wages $25. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PLAIN COOK; would be willing to assist in the washing; could take care of house; first-rate City references. Apply at No. 218 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the store.

COOK, &c.—BY A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER; a very excellent bread and biscuit baker; also a first-rate laundress; understands the care of milk and butter; City or country; best City reference. Call or address at No. 421 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK in a City family; don't object to go to the country and return with a family; references good. Seen at No. 60 8th-av., French Office.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; best City references. Apply at No. 222 West 26th-st., third flight.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS excellent cook; good baker; best reference. Call two days at No. 124 West 126th-st.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, with good recommendation always to be found at the German Bureau, No. 324 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 218 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st., Mrs. Lowe.

HELP FOR ALL WORK CONSTANTLY on hand; German American, English, Scotch, and Irish. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH widow, thirty-five, with a child five years old, desires a position of trust either as housekeeper, companion, nursery governess, walk upon invalids, or anything that decidedly genial; no objection to country. Call at No. 287 Bowery, for a week.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady, (American,) without incumbrances, an opportunity to take charge of a house during the summer, or any other position of trust; the best of City references given. Address for one week Mrs. Joyce, No. 17 Perry-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as housekeeper to an elderly gentleman or in a widower's family; has the best of City references; a good home preferred. Call at No. 219 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., fourth floor, front room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as housekeeper in a respectable family; is competent to act as lady or invalid, or any position of trust not menial; no objection to travel; good City and Brooklyn references. Call for two days at No. 23 East 28th-st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A QUIET AMERican woman, the charge of a furnished house this summer, in the city. Call on Miss Barber, Dressmaker, No. 113 West 24th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN woman, as housekeeper in a private family; is capable in every respect. Apply at No. 278 Madison-av., for three days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family; has the best of references; is a good cook and thorough housedress; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as housekeeper or to do the housework in a small private family; the best of City reference. Call for one day at No. 22 East 16th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH girl to do house-work for a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 321 West 21st-st.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable Scotch girl; best London and City references. Apply at present employer's, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 238 5th-av.

LADIES' MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for a young English person, who has lived with her three years, as maid to a lady or grown children to go to Europe; can recommend her in every respect. Address Mrs. M. G. Haughton, Room No. 11 Cotton Exchange.

LADY'S MAID.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Lagotest French girl; speaks German and English; has an experienced dress and cloak maker, also a beautiful hair dresser; has traveled a good deal; best of references from her last employer. Call or address at No. 821 6th-av., French Employment Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE French woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands dressing hair, and is a thorough dressmaker; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan maid and seamstress, where her services will be appreciated; would like to travel to any place in America or California; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan maid and seamstress, where her services will be appreciated; would like to travel to any place in America or California; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MAID TO ASSIST a middle-aged lady, or act as chamber-maid; or will sew; prefers to remain in City; no objection to the country; best references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., in French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—FOR A LADY GOING TO Europe, a most capable and genteel French girl, who can be highly recommended for good manners and most excellent City references. Aubrey's Select Family Office, 427 6th-av., above 26th st.; up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant maid, speaking French, to go to Europe; can furnish best of references, and dresses hair well. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands doing all kinds fine laundry-work perfectly; has several years' reference from her former place; no objection to the country. Apply at 51 Fulton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c., and is without exception one of the best in the City; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT young woman in a private family; understands fine washing thoroughly, and has no objection to assist with the chamber-work; good references, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY FIRST-CLASS woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, box pleating, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; very best testimonials; two years in her last place; country or City. At Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—TO DO CHAMBER-WORK or care of the parlor floor; good reference to employer she is leaving; City at present, later in the country; wages, $16. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow; solicits ladies' and gentlemen's washing; best references; terms moderate. Call at No. 204 West 47th-st., near 8th-av., second floor. Room No. 5.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands doing all kinds fine washing and French fluting; best City references; no objection to country. Call at No. 31 West 44th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; all kinds fine washing and French fluting; best City references; no objection to country. Call at No. 31 West 44th-st., second floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR woman, highly recommended; can do French fluting, pulling, polishing, starching, &c.; has no objection to be useful in a family in any capacity. Can be seen at No. 139 West 115th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands fluting and all kinds of fine washing and ironing; excellent references. Call at No. 210 East 23d-st., third floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, (colored,) who understands her business thoroughly, and has best City reference. Call at No. 229 East 21st-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Two girls, one as first-class laundress, the other as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 331 East 59th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT RE-spectable young woman as first-class laundress; first-rate reference from last employer. Call at No. 427 25-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, as first-class laundress in a private family; good references given. Can be seen at No. 247 West 13th-st., Newport's preferred.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as a private family, as first-class laundress; has three years City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 126th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A LADY, a situation as nursery governess or housekeeper; teaches English, French, and music; is a first-rate housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making in family; no objection to the country or to go West; any one wanting an invaluable person, with the best references, address Harvey, Times Up-town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st.

NURSERY-MAID.—FRENCH, YOUNG, nice-looking, and competent; has eight months' City reference from late employer; a very desirable person for family; no objection to travel; wages, $20. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, GENTEEL young girl as nurse and assist in the care of children thoroughly; is a good seamstress, and very obliging; has good City references; City or country. Call or address, 61 6th-av., first floor, French Bureau.

NURSE.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO secure a situation, in town or country, for a competent English Protestant nurse; charge of an infant preferred. Address, giving name and residence, A., Post-office Box No. 1,184, New-York.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS nurse in a private family; can take charge of an infant from birth; best City references. Call for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored woman, with excellent references from last employer, as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 343 8th-av., second floor, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NURSE.—BY COMPETENT GIRL, TO take care of children and do sewing; excellent City references. Call at No. 223 East 35th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a most respectable middle-aged Scotch Protestant woman as nurse's nurse; perfectly competent to take charge night and day, and bring up one of the better class. Fifteen years' reference from her present employer. Call at No. 106 East 50th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant woman; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; thoroughly understands the care of young children, and manage ment of a nursery; has first-rate testimonials as to character and capability. Address P. B. L., Uptown Times Office, No. 679 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishwoman, (Protestant,) as nurse and seamstress; or to wait on a lady; understands Wheeler and Wilson's machine; no objection to travel for the Summer, or to a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 1 West 47th-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A TIDY YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, aged twenty-two years; will be generally useful in a family; is a good, neat seamstress, very kind and affectionate to children, and is competent to give them thorough care. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—HAS TAKEN THE ENTIRE CARE of infants many years; is competent and valuable to take the entire charge and bring an infant up on the bottle; Protestant; good sewer; willing to go in the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st. Ring the second bell.

NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INfant's nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up by the bottle, if required; no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the millinery-store.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her nurse. She is a very competent, reliable person; wishes an infant to bring up by the bottle; three years' recommendations. Call at No. 140 East 46th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

NURSE.—PROTESTANT; FIRST CLASS; entire charge of an infant from birth; highest City testimonials; will go with a family to their country-seat, or to Europe; now at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., up-stairs.

NURSE, &c.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, and all kinds of family sewing and operating; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; country preferred. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS nurse; fully capable to take a baby from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; best city reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-ave., Reservoir-square.

NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to take care of children, and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 247 West 33d-st., rear, second floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED girl as nurse and seamstress; country preferred; excellent references. Apply at No. 115 West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st-st.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; can bring an infant up by the bottle; excellent reference. Call at 233 West 37th-st., in the rear.

READ THIS!

EMPLOYERS wishing to procure capable Protestant or Catholic servants, in City or country, for any capacity, would do well to leave their orders at the old-established agency of

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

We have extended and refitted our office to meet the demands of our large business, and are prepared to fill all orders promptly.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman lately landed as seamstress; thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to go to grown children; wages not as much an object as a home; City or country. Can be seen till settled at 241 West 34th-st., up one pair of stairs.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADIES' MAID.—By a Protestant young woman, highly respectable and recommended, as excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-make, and all kinds of family sewing; country or City. Call at Bedell's, No. 355 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS Sin a private family; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to do light chamber-work, and has a knowledge of hair-dressing; country preferred; excellent references. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Seamstress; English; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Willcox & Gibbs' and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; best of City reference; City or country. Call or address Seamstress, No. 194 Lexington-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; is a good dress-maker; can cut and fit; would take a permanent situation or go out by the day; can sew on machine. Call at No. 478 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the fancy-store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, and is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of references. Call or address No. 330 Madison-av., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker; understands family sewing, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 623 6th-av., fancy-store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress and chamber-maid, or to take care of children; good reference. Call or address No. 239 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—WORK OUT BY THE DAY; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at or address No. 335 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE City, has always lived in best-class families, and refers to them; young, genteel looking, quick about her work, and, in fact, is really first class every way; will go a short distance from City; wages $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 427 6th-av., up-stairs.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and chamber-maid; can promise the best of City reference; has lived thirteen years in the last two places; would like to travel to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 743 7th-av., corner 50th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, setting up of salads, &c.; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and first-class waitress; best of years' City references; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or chamber-work and waiting; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress, or would assist in chamber-work, in a private family; no objections to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 232 Waverley-place.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has two years' City reference from her last place; has no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent and capable of filling a man's place; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 and 342 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 18th-st. for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress in a private family; has good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 348 East 31st-st., second floor, rear.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as waitress in a private family; has good City references from last place. Apply at No. 348 East 31st-st., second floor, rear.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress or Nurse.—City or country; best City references; a capable girl. Call for two days at No. 219 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITress; or will assist with sewing; references good. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A WAITRESS IN A PRIvate family; good references. Call at No. 240 East 57th-st., between 2d and 3d ave.s.

WET NURSES.—PROFESSIONAL nurses, male and female, with experience, and best of City reference, constantly found at HANSEN'S Agency, No. 324 6th-st., near Bowery.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman whose child is dead; has a fresh breast and plenty of milk; would go in the country. Call at No. 227 Bowery.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER; has good City references. Can be seen at present employer's or at No. 405 5th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTable American Protestant young man, aged twenty-three years; is a thorough groom and in excellent driver; can also milk, assist in the garden, and will be generally useful, if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; has left his last employer on account of the family going to Europe, as his reference will testify; first-class references as to sensibility, sobriety, and honesty. Call on or address M. S., care of M. A. Coleman, saddler, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, married man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wishes a situation with a private family; best City reference; if required. Address T. M., Box No. 136 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESpectable single man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address M. S., Box 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESpectable single man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; can milk; will be found strictly temperate and obliging; first-class City reference. Address M. S., Box 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; has left his last employer on account of the family going to Europe, as his reference will testify; first-class references as to sensibility, sobriety, and honesty. Call on or address M. S., care of M. A. Coleman, saddler, No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, married man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; wishes a situation with a private family; best City reference; if required. Address T. M., Box No. 136 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses; can be recommended to the country; can be seen at his employer's home next week; apply but a gentleman. Address M. C., 263 East 144th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A first-class City driver; understands his business thoroughly; is single, willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address J. C., No. 4 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CITY coachman; steady and trustworthy; no objection to the country; can give excellent City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 54 Up-town Times Office, No. 544 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is honest, steady, willing, and obliging; first-class testimonials. Address E. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED; IS A FIRST-class man and excellent groom, and thoroughly understands his business; can be recommended in the very best possible manner. Address R. M., box two days, Box No. 43 Times Up-town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A private family; understands the care of harness and carriages and the proper treatment of horses, having undoubted references; no objection to the country. Address R. M., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOber, steady, single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and driver; good City reference; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 111 East 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT COACHman; is a first-class groom and driver; steady, attentive, and obliging; satisfactory reference given. Call or address G. W., at Honner's harness-store, No. 748 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHman; understands his business perfectly; is a good City driver; very competent in every respect; highly recommended; City or country. Apply to F. V., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESpectable single man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; can milk; will be found strictly temperate and obliging; first-class City reference. Address M. S., Box 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARried man and wife, with good City references; man as coachman and gardener, or waiter; wife as cook. Can be seen at No. 347 6th-av., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; knows his business thoroughly; perfectly sober; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address J. H., No. 7 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A young American; is willing and obliging, and has had three years' experience; best of reference, if required. Address T. M., Box No. 136 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A single man; correct, steady driver; perfectly sober; good City reference; City or country. Address M. A., No. 122 West 25th-st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and plain gardener; can milk; City or country; willing and obliging; good reference; sober and honest. Address J. D., Box No. 20 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Address W. H., Post-office, Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as coachman and groom; the best City reference. Call or address W. L., No. 40 West 15th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—IS AN EXCELLENT GROOM and careful driver; strictly sober and honest; is a Protestant. Call or address R. B., No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHman; thoroughly competent; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 115 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAPAble of taking care of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 243 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN who understands everything connected with the business, and has filled some of the best places in the country. Address L. L., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE man; is a first-class fruit and vegetable grower; understands hothouses; can milk; willing to be useful; good reference. Address C. D., Box 239 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

are still continuing their unprecedented sale of

IMPORTED RIBBONS,

at

A GREAT SACRIFICE!
A GREAT SACRIFICE!

All desirable shades and widths, at prices lower than ever before made by any house for this quality of goods.

R. H. MACY & CO. desire to announce to their friends and the public that all the numerous departments throughout their

EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT

are now fully supplied with desirable goods for the Spring season, and they beg to call attention to the following specialties:

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, SACQUES, and DOLMANS, in desirable grades and patterns.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, elegantly lined and decorated.

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, Ostrich Tips, Sprays, Wreaths, &c.

NOVELS AND MAGAZINES on sale as soon as published.

SILVER-PLATED WARE, Ice Pitchers, Casters, Fruit Stands.

SEASHORE AND CORD PIQUES, Organdies and Lawns, for Summer Suits.

TRAVELING BAGS, Porte-monnaies, &c., in Russia and Plain Leather.

CHILDREN'S ROMAN SASHES, in lovely Spring shades.

FINE TABLE SAUCES, Imported Pickles, Jams, Jellies, and Crackers.

VELOCIPEDES, Go-carts, Tops, Marbles, Hoops, Toys, and Dolls.

PARASOLS, in all styles; also, Sun and Rain Umbrellas.

OUR NEW KID GLOVE in desirable colors to match.

CHILDREN'S NORMANDY CAPS, at lower prices than any other house.

OXYDIZED ORNAMENTS, Buckles, Veil Pins, Clasps, and Buttons.

MARIE ANTOINETTES AND FICHUS, Vests and Jabots of lace and crepe.

FRINGED VEILS AND VEILINGS, in drab, crepe, and grenadine.

SINGING CANARIES, Bird Cages, Bird-seed, and Gravel Paper.

STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, Also, Chip, Hair, Palmetto, and Linen Braid.

FINE TOILET SOAPS, Perfumery, Sponges, Cosmetics, Bath Gloves, &c.

LADIES' NECKTIES. The finest assortment we have ever displayed, at prices that cannot fail to suit.

SODA WATER, with cream, and the best syrups.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A married man; wife as first-class laundress and cook; both capable of filling first-class places; understand their business in all its branches; City or country; best of City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 211 Times Office, New-York.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED; IS A FIRST-class man and excellent groom, and thoroughly understands his business; can be recommended in the very best possible manner. Address R. M., for two days, Box No. 43 Times Up-town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN IN A private family; understands the care of harness and carriages and the proper treatment of horses, having undoubted references; no objection to the country. Address R. M., Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOber, steady, single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and driver; good City reference; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 111 East 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT COACHman; is a first-class groom and driver; steady, attentive, and obliging; satisfactory reference given. Call or address G. W., at Honner's harness-store, No. 748 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHman; understands his business perfectly; is a good City driver; very competent in every respect; highly recommended; City or country. Apply to F. V., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESpectable single man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business; can milk; will be found strictly temperate and obliging; first-class City reference. Address M. S., Box 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARried man and wife, with good City references; man as coachman and gardener, or waiter; wife as cook. Can be seen at No. 347 6th-av., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; knows his business thoroughly; perfectly sober; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address J. H., No. 7 West 44th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A young American; is willing and obliging, and has had three years' experience; best of reference, if required. Address T. M., Box No. 136 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A single man; correct, steady driver; perfectly sober; good City reference; City or country. Address M. A., No. 122 West 25th-st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and plain gardener; can milk; City or country; willing and obliging; good reference; sober and honest. Address J. D., Box No. 20 Times Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Address W. H., Post-office, Jersey City.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as coachman and groom; the best City reference. Call or address W. L., No. 40 West 15th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—IS AN EXCELLENT GROOM and careful driver; strictly sober and honest; is a Protestant. Call or address R. B., No. 219 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHman; thoroughly competent; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 115 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business in every respect; ten years of the best City reference; present employer is going to Europe. Address John B., No. 1,023 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class man, (German;) married, no incumbrance; has best City reference. Address M. H., Coachman, No. 6 East 18th-st., in private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERstands his business thoroughly; six years' best City reference for honesty, sobriety, &c. Call or address H. W., No. 238 East 35th-st., private stable.

COURIER.—AN EXPERIENCED COURIER, who accompanied a family to this City last Fall, is ready to take a re-engagement with a party for a tour in Europe; will pay his own passage if required. Address R. E., No. 233 7th-av.

DRIVER.—BY AN ENERGETIC YOUNG man as truck driver; understands his business thoroughly; good reference. Address R. H., Box No. 142 Times Office.

FARMER, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL WORKing American man, married, one child, twelve years old (with or without cottage); thoroughly understands all branches of farm and dairy, sheep, &c.; is fully competent to make money for his employer; required; good reference. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A very respectable married man; no children; with or without rooms; can do all branches of vegetable gardening; also, all kinds of farm work; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN who thoroughly understands all kinds of machinery, and has gained first-class prizes as a plowman. Apply at Norton's, No. 4 Whitehall-st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, who is a practical hand and understands laying out grounds, hothouses, and a very handy man about a gentleman's place; is also a good coachman and groom; willing, and not afraid of work; best of reference; prefers a cottage or rooms to live in; will go for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, who thoroughly understands green-house, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and lawns; best City reference from present employer. Address A. B., Box No. 245 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAPAble of taking care of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 243 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN who understands everything connected with the business, and has filled some of the best places in the country. Address L. L., Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE man; is a first-class fruit and vegetable grower; understands hothouses; can milk; willing to be useful; good reference. Address C. D., Box 239 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

In anticipation of the warm Spring days, have now fully replenished their stock of

Spring & Summer Underwear,
SUMMER HOSIERY,
LISLE GLOVES.

They would especially call attention to their LACE DEPARTMENT, wherein may be found REAL VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, ITALIAN VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, SWISS AND LACE INSERTINGS, EMBROIDERED MEDALLIONS, all of which are used in making up the NORMANDY CAPS for children, now so fashionable.

Also, a very choice line of REAL BLACK THREAD EDGINGS AND BARBES, BLACK GUIPURES, DOTTED NETS AND SPANISH LACES for VEILS.

ROMAN SASHES, GROS GRAIN SASHES, PLAIN SASHES, STRIPED SASHES, PLAID, in various widths, at

MACY'S.

UNEQUALED LOW PRICES.

A choice little stock of HIGH BACK COMBS, JET ORNAMENTS, OXIDIZED CHATELAINES, GARNET JEWELRY,

THE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT CONTAINS TABLE LINEN, BED LINEN, NAPKINS, COUNTERPANES, DOYLIES, SHEETINGS, LACE CURTAINS, PILLOW SHAMS, TOWELING, TIDIES, At prices that will meet with approval.

THE HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT Will well repay a visit. It is replete with everything desirable for ordinary domestic use.

ARTICLES FOR KITCHEN. IN EARTHENWARE, TIN, WOOD, ZINC, BRITANNIA, WILLOW. Articles for the DINING-ROOM. CARVING SETS, GOBLETS, CORKSCREWS, SALT-CELLARS, BUTLER'S TRAYS, TABLE MATS, CUTLERY, CASTERS, PICKLE JARS, EGG-DISHES.

Articles for the BED-ROOM. COMMODES, TOILET SETS, TOWEL-RACKS, Articles for the SITTING-ROOM. ROCKING-CHAIRS, OTTOMANS, HASSOCKS, FOLDING CHAIRS, RUGS, RUSTIC BASKETS, WORK-BASKETS.

The above items are only a small fraction of the numerous things to be found in this most attractive department.

FINE STATIONERY, ELEGANT IMPORTED TINTED NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE (COLORED) man, who thoroughly understands the care of a gentleman's turnout; has the best of references; City preferred; is willing and obliging. Call or address for two days Williams, No. 227 East 10th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and all its branches. Call on or address R. D., No. 114 West 18th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business in every respect; ten years of the best City reference; present employer is going to Europe. Address John B., No. 1,023 6th-av.

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DRY GOODS.

SUITS, COSTUMES,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Mr. Henry Crisp, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mrs. John Wood.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE. Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK AND LORD DUNDREARY. Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Kate Reignolds.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BARON O'BROWN. Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Rose Eytinge.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY. Mr. Harry A. Deal, Mr. G. W. Sharpley, Miss Fanny Reeves.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES. Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, Miss Agnes Verona Temple.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Messrs. Bryant, Sigmund, Reed.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU. Miss Agnes Ethel.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—CONCERT by the Hampton Choral Society.

SOCIETY OF ARTS GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday issue.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday issue.....10
The SUNDAY TIMES, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3

CLUBBING OF THE WEEKLY.—all to one Post-office address.—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, post paid, $15 00; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Twenty copies, per annum, $28, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY thrown in to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon club lists at one Post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $20—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE DAILY, WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Papers sent in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

No notice of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

There was some let-up in the fearful condition of the money market yesterday, but not enough to relieve the merchants, who, in reality, suffer the most. As for the bulls and bears they remain locked in an apparently even struggle—one which, for obstinacy, has not been equaled in a long time, and the end of which it is impossible to foretell. The only result, so far, of the alleged attempt to enforce the usury laws has been to make the rates more and more usurious, and these have relaxed only on the rumor that the attempt had been abandoned.

In the midst of the natural excitement over the brutal murder of Gen. CANBY and Mr. THOMAS our readers will be interested in a letter published this morning, giving some account of the origin of the troubles with the Oregon Indians. The suggestion that the present conflict was instigated by whites as debased as the Indians themselves is borne out by many facts. It has no bearing, perhaps, on the punishment to be meted out to the Modocs, but it shows the source of some of the bitter hostility with which the policy of President GRANT has been met.

Proof that the method of appointments by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, will work smoothly and to the public advantage, is found in the case of the Excise Commissioners. The Mayor nominated three unexceptionable gentlemen for these places, and after laying them over for one week, the Aldermen yesterday confirmed the nominations. Those politicians who have been busy for several weeks declaring that the Mayor would make such nominations as the Aldermen could not confirm, and that we would thus be subjected to all the difficulties of a "dead-lock" if this principle should be incorporated in the charter, are met by a denial in this practical experience, which they will not find altogether pleasant. One of the leading departments has been reorganized without trouble, and even without that irreparable damage to the "party" which seems to be so greatly dreaded. Who has the right to say this experience would not be repeated in all cases?

Among the severe punishments lately meted out to outlaws in our courts, none will be found more serviceable to society than the sentence of twenty years' imprisonment yesterday awarded a street-car pickpocket by Recorder HACKETT. These adroit and daring thieves had operated on our cars so long and with such impunity that they imagined they had acquired a vested right to pillage the passengers at pleasure. The fate which has overtaken one of their number will undoubtedly make them less bold in the future, so that it may be possible for the honest citizen, by the exercise of ordinary prudence, to take a short ride on a street-car without losing his wallet. Heretofore, this has been a rare experience, on some of the lines, and Recorder HACKETT deserves the public thanks for giving these marauders a long-needed lesson.

LUCRETIA MYERS, the "witness" in the GOODRICH case, was yesterday released, without bail, on application of the District-Attorney of Kings County. The history of her imprisonment has been a very discreditable one. There does not seem to have been at any time the slightest clue to connect her with the murder, or any reason to suppose that she knew anything about it. The prosecuting officer seems to have gone on the theory that there "was a woman in the case;" that Mrs. MYERS was a woman; ergo, that Mrs. MYERS must be in the case. But his theory has resulted in a great wrong.

Work Before the Legislature.

No limit has yet been fixed for the session of the Legislature, but the 100 days for which the members receive pay will expire on Thursday, and it is not probable they can be held together much longer. It may be safely assumed, therefore, that the session is near its close, and it is not pleasant to reflect that nearly all the important measures are yet to be perfected. Valuable time has been so wantonly wasted that all the really needed work must be done in the few days that remain, or be left undone. It is impossible to believe that the Legislature will be so far forgetful of its duty as to accept the latter alternative, and it must, therefore, devote itself to the leading measures which so urgently demand action.

First among those which affect this City, aside from the charter, is the Police Justices bill now awaiting its third reading. The arguments in favor of this measure have been fully presented, and have remained unanswered, except by the plea that it is partisan legislation for the benefit of the Republican Party. This is too frivolous for reply, for the bill as introduced and ordered to a third reading is strictly in the interests of Reform. It is natural the bill should meet Democratic opposition, for it will, if passed, inevitably and greatly weaken Democratic power. We are not surprised that it fails to receive the support of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, as that gentleman has lately taken pains to have it understood that he is more of a Democrat than a Reformer. But he, in common with all Democrats, can afford to oppose this measure, because their support was not counted upon. The Republicans, on the other hand, are naturally its friends, and cannot with safety refuse to give it their votes. It is no secret that boasts are openly made that the bill is to be killed with money, and it is also no secret that corruption funds are never applied to the purchase of votes which, for party reasons, would be cast as desired. We do not believe that these machinations will be successful, but we desire to see temptation removed as soon as possible. Let the Republicans, therefore, put this bill forward as they easily can, and pass it at once.

Another important measure is the reorganization of the Board of Emigration. The bill for this purpose has passed both Houses, but the Assembly having inserted an amendment depriving the Presidents of the German and Irish societies—who are ex officio members—of their votes as Commissioners, it is now in a conference committee. While we think it would be better to permit these members to vote in the board, as they always have done, the point is by no means vital. In either shape the bill will oust the present Tammany Commissioners and enable Gov. DIX to appoint as their successors gentlemen who will consider their powers a trust for the benefit of the emigrants, instead of a machine for partisan uses. We hope, therefore, that an agreement on this measure will be speedily reached.

Two other bills of great importance are those for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York and for the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms to the City. As to the first, it seems to us no argument is required. It is so obviously a measure in the interest of retrenchment and Reform, and has in it so little material for political attrition, that we are surprised it has not been passed without opposition. We fear that it has failed to become a law more from lack of attention than any other reason, and the delegation from this City, both in the Senate and Assembly, should now take pains to urge it upon the consideration of the members. The Annexation bill seems to meet with general favor, as no formal protest has been entered against it from the City, and the citizens of the Westchester towns have almost unanimously asked for its passage. The annexation of these suburbs being merely a question of time, it may as well be consummated now. Rapid transit cannot be far distant; and when it is secured, the area of the City, even with these additions, will be found none too large.

Another bill requiring affirmative action is the one revising our building law. It has been carefully drawn by a committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters and the Architectural Society, and every provision resting upon actual experience, it cannot fail to be a great improvement upon the present statute. It properly curtails the powers of the Superintendent of Buildings, and vests the supervision of certain technical matters in members of the Institute of Architects and the Board of Underwriters. A study of the details of this bill leads to the conclusion that under its provisions, rigidly enforced, it would be impossible for New-York to be overtaken by the disasters which desolated Chicago and Boston, nor would we have large buildings tumbled down by a gentle breeze, as has been the case under the present law. Only those interested in the erection of "shoddy" buildings, or intent upon making the Building Department a political machine, can urge any objections to this bill, and we here have conclusive reasons why it should become a law.

By passing these bills and letting alone such evident jobs as the Industrial Exhibition bill, the Legislature can yet earn a title to be gratefully remembered by the public. There are some measures of general application, such as the bill for the better suppression of the traffic in obscene literature, which also deserve favorable action. There is little time left for the Legislature to separate the wheat from the immense mountain of chaff before it, and it cannot set about the task too soon, nor pursue it with too much diligence.

How Not to Do It.

Several members of Congress, who will not keep their share of the back-pay steal in their own pockets, are busy in inventing excuses for disposing of it in some way other than surrendering it to the people of the United States through the Treasury Department. Mr. CORBETT, of Oregon, gave his share to that mysterious patriotic charity, the Washington Monument. If our great first President, who refused all pay for his inestimable services in the war of independence, could give us his opinion of this transaction, Mr. CORBETT would find his generosity placed in a most unpleasant light. Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, has turned his over to the orphan asylums of St. Louis—one-half to the Catholic institutions and one-half to the Protestant; and he has explained that he does so because if he gave the money to the Treasury it might get into the "conscience fund," and people might "assume that he was at fault" in the matter. It seems to have escaped this brilliant reasoner that if he had put his $4,174 in United States securities or notes, and canceled them, the people would have got the full benefit of his honesty, and no taint of the "conscience fund" would have attached to his reputation.

Mr. R. B. ROOSEVELT, of our own City, is trying to persuade the Board of Education to accept his share of the plunder, and place it to his perpetual credit by establishing prizes from the interest on the amount. We pointed out, the other day, the obliquity of moral vision involved in this proceeding. Mr. ROOSEVELT, in a letter which we publish this morning, takes exception to our criticism, and reiterates, in a somewhat elaborate form, his original position. It would have been more satisfactory to those who would like to approve Mr. ROOSEVELT's action, if he had explained and enforced, instead of simply repeating, the arguments he had already presented. He evidently labors under a confusion which, if it is not irreconcilable, is at least unreconciled, by him, as to the real ownership of the money he is proposing to distribute. At one point he says, "Do not forget that the money is mine." At another, he remarks: "In exact truth, it belongs to the tax-payers, and should be given back to those who pay it." The latter position is impregnable. Mr. ROOSEVELT thinks that because the money is legally his, he alone can dispose of it. That is true. He also asserts it is "impracticable" for him to give it back to the tax-payers of the country. That is not true. If he were to apply it to the reduction of the debt, by canceling bonds equal to the amount of his back pay, the tax-payers of the whole country would get the benefit. Nothing could apparently be simpler than the proposition that to pay $4,715 of a debt is to give $4,715 to the debtor, and in this case it is to the debtor that Mr. ROOSEVELT's back pay belongs.

But even if it were "impracticable" to surrender the ill-gotten gain to the general body of tax-payers, it is equally so to distribute it equitably among any smaller number. Mr. BEN BUTLER, who led this raid on the Treasury, and is not ashamed of it, is sending postage-stamps around the country to complainants, with impudent letters describing his correspondents as paragons of meanness for objecting to the theft. It will take about 160,000 of this kind of letters, with a stamp in each, to wipe out Mr. BUTLER's back pay. We hope he will continue to write them until he has rid himself of his share of the proceeds of the swindle. It is a characteristically mean and cynical employment of his time and talents, but if he were not at that he would probably be at worse. And really it is difficult to see wherein his view of the case is more wrong than Mr. ROOSEVELT's. He defends the measure, and that the New-York Congressman does not do and has never done. But while BUTLER claims he has a right to the money, he distributes it in a way to make himself generally contemptible, while Mr. ROOSEVELT denies his own right to the money, and yet stoops to make a little cheap reputation by his manner of disposing of it. Mr. ROOSEVELT says "if any credit accrues to him, he does not believe the citizens of New-York would grudge him such a reward." Here is the secret of our Congressman's course. Why should there be any "reward" for an act of common honesty? Honesty may be the best policy, but is an act of policy ever the result of the best kind of honesty?

The Popes and the College of Cardinals.

Pope PIUS IX., if we may judge from the intimations conveyed by cable, is not going to die, just yet. His late illness has undoubtedly caused the question of the succession to be canvassed in every Court in Europe, and the Jesuit Ring of the College of Cardinals has, it may be assumed, had a special caucus in regard to the ticket which must ere long be put to the scrutiny of the consecrated chalice. JOHN MASTAI-FERRETTI was elected Pope on June 16, 1846. He has, therefore, just completed the tenth month of the twenty-seventh year of his incumbency of the Papal chair. It has, heretofore, been deemed hardly respectable in a Pope to wear the triple crown longer than was permitted to St. Peter himself—that is, had there been a visible crown in the days when the Galilean fisherman is said, by a very doubtful tradition, to have ministered to an obscure and persecuted congregation of Christians during the reigns of CLAUDIUS and NERO. Till the time of PIO NONO the legendary duration—twenty-four years—of the pontifical term of St. Peter exceeded that of any of his so-called successors. ADRIAN I., a Pope of the latter part of the eighth century, the one who first sanctioned the adoration of images, came nearest the extreme limit, in a term of twenty-three years; CLEMENT XI. occupied the chair during the first twenty-one years of the eighteenth century, and PIUS VII., he who crowned NAPOLEON, and afterward excommunicated him and got imprisoned for his pains, spent a somewhat troubled reign during the first twenty-three years of the nineteenth century. These three are the only examples among what may be called the historical predecessors of PIUS IX., whose term has exceeded twenty years.

Beginning with the first of the "Sovereign" Pontiffs—STEPHEN III.—who got the exarchate of Ravenna from King PEPIN the Short, and so laid the foundation of the temporal power, the average reign of the Popes has been remarkably short. During the 1,094 years that elapsed between the election of STEPHEN and the election of PIUS IX., there lived and reigned 163 Popes. Their average reign was, therefore, only six years and nine months. Of these 163 spiritual pontiffs and temporal sovereigns, 135 were Italians, fourteen were Frenchmen, seven Germans, two Spaniards, one Portuguese, one Greek, one a Dutchman—Adrian VI., and one an Englishman—Adrian IV.

When a vacancy occurs in the Papacy, the government of the Church devolves *ad interim*, on the Sacred College. To this body belongs also the right of electing a successor to the deceased Pope. When complete, the Sacred College consists of seventy members. At present it numbers only fifty-five members, composed of five cardinals of the order of bishops, thirty-four of the order of priests, and six of the order of deacons. This body elects the new Pope by ballot, and must go on voting till two-thirds of their number have agreed upon one name. The election of the present Pope was unanimous. To those who care to discuss the question of who is to be the successor of PIUS IX., it may be interesting to know that the nationalities of the 45 members of the Sacred College are as follows: Italian, 33; French, 5; German, 3; Spanish, 3; English, (Cardinal CULLEN,) 1. It will thus be seen that, if there is anything in the ties of nationality, the next Pope ought to be an Italian, as natives of Italy constitute two-thirds of the Sacred College, with three votes to spare. To any one who expects the Cardinals to be somewhat permeated with modern ideas, an inspection of their ages is not encouraging. The united ages of the lot amount to 3,007 years, giving an average to each of about sixty-seven years. Ten of them were born in the last century—the oldest being the Archbishop of Chambéry, who is in his ninety-first year. The youngest member of the College is Cardinal LUCIEN BONAPARTE, who is forty-four years old, and who will probably be a good deal older before he is again considered an eligible candidate for the Papal chair.

The "Atlantic" Investigation.

The Government investigation into the loss of the *Atlantic* has elicited facts sufficient to place the responsibility for that disaster precisely where it belongs. Other witnesses may, perhaps, be called, but it is hardly probable that anything of importance will be obtained from them.

From the evidence it is clear that among the causes of the wrecking of a steamer in quiet weather and on a clear night, was the twofold mistake of Capt. WILLIAMS as to his position. He was further north than he supposed himself to be, and a long distance westward of his true course. For the former error he accounts upon the theory that the ship had been running during the night of the disaster at a faster rate than he had supposed that she was running, and he further claims that currents of which he was ignorant had carried him to the westward. There is no reason to doubt his assertions as to both these particulars, and he cannot be blamed for his ignorance of the precise nature of the currents in a locality which he had never before visited. Had not these currents turned him to the westward, his mistake as to the rate at which the ship was running would have been of no consequence. He is, therefore, not to be blamed for miscalculating the position of the ship. The owners, whose parsimony compelled him to steer a course with which he was not familiar, are the true culprits upon whom our indignation at the mistake in reckoning which cast away the *Atlantic* should be visited.

In regard to the unfortunate fact that Capt. WILLIAMS was not on deck when the vessel struck, it is only fair to say, that, inasmuch as he believed himself to be many miles from the coast, he thought himself fully justified in going below until 3 o'clock A. M. Had his calculations been correct, there would have been no need of his presence on deck until that hour. Indeed, it is not impossible that had he been called precisely at 3 o'clock, in accordance with his order, the ship might have been saved. Still he was approaching an unfamiliar coast, and he ought to have taken into the account the possibility that he was mistaken in his reckoning. Under these circumstances, he cannot be excused for leaving the deck, although at the same time, it is probable that many commanders who have a well-earned reputation for caution would not have hesitated to place similar faith in their calculations, and to leave the deck temporarily in charge of an officer whom they believed to be competent.

With Capt. WILLIAMS' conduct after the vessel struck no fault can be found, except that he was not the last man to leave the wreck. It is true that he could have been of no further use to the fifteen passengers whom he left in the rigging, had he remained until they had been rescued. Nevertheless, it was his duty to be the last man on board the *Atlantic*. Doubtless he now fully recognizes the mistake which he made in not fulfilling that duty. This error on his part, however, has no bearing upon the question, Who is responsible for the loss of the steamer? It may be accepted as evidence that he is not a hero, but it does not prove that he wantonly wrecked his ship. As to the charge of intemperance which has been so freely made against him, not a particle of evidence has been produced in its support. On the contrary, it is proved that during the last voyage of the *Atlantic* he was remarkable rather for his careful abstemiousness. To sum up the results of the investigation so far as they affect Capt. WILLIAMS, he must be acquitted of blame for not knowing the exact position of the ship, and held guilty of negligence—though hardly of gross negligence—in leaving the deck, and of conduct unworthy of a commander in deserting the wreck while any of his passengers yet remained on board.

The investigation has also shown that the first officer does not deserve credit for bravery in remaining in the rigging until after every other survivor had escaped, for the simple reason that he could not swim, and hence could make no effort to save himself. The second officer, who was in charge of the deck when the vessel struck, not only failed to perceive Sambro Light, or the plainly visible coast line, but he disobeyed the Captain's order to call him at 3 o'clock. This man is dead; but that is not a sufficient reason for refraining to charge him with the negligence and incapacity of which he was plainly guilty, and which, in all probability, were the immediate causes of the stranding of the ship.

But the men whose recklessness brought about the necessity for changing the vessel's course; the men who placed her in command of a man who had never taken a ship into Halifax, and then compelled him to steer for a coast of which he was ignorant; the men who made the wreck of the *Atlantic* possible, and upon whom rests the guilt of the lost of nearly six hundred lives, are Messrs. ISMAY, IMRIE & Co., the owners of the White Star line. These men sent the ship to sea with an insufficient supply of provisions, and with her bunkers filled with cheap coal, which burned so rapidly as to be nearly exhausted at the end of the eleventh day. Had these parsimonious merchants rated human life as highly as they prized money; had they been as eager to insure the safety of their passengers as they were to save their own pockets, the *Atlantic* would never have deviated from her course, and her passengers would doubtless have reached this City in safety. Over the graves of the hundreds of corpses that have been recovered from the wreck, we are told that a wooden monument has been placed. Justice demands that on this monument should be placed the inscription, "Doomed to death by the parsimony of ISMAY, IMRIE & Co." Let us see what name the English courts will give to the crime of staking the lives of a thousand passengers against a few dollars saved in buying coal, and of trusting to the winds and the waves to decide the horrible wager.

The Puget Sound Extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The great effort now being put forth by the Northern Pacific Company to extend its road to Puget's Sound will greatly advance the commercial interests of the whole Pacific belt. The arrangements recently made by its managers, by which a force has already been set to work connecting the line already completed with Puget Sound, the entire Oregon railroad system, and the navigable waters of the Columbia River, will also throw open the exhaustless mineral resources of Washington Territory to California and Oregon, and greatly stimulate the settlement of this whole section.

The finest and most abundant coal deposit on the Pacific coast is found along the eastern shore of Puget Sound, and is said to extend from the Columbia River to Bellingham Bay and British Columbia, outcropping in veins from two to fifteen feet in thickness. The seams have been successfully worked for several years, with, at present, an annual yield of about 90,000 tons, nearly as hard as anthracite, and found by the San Francisco and China mail steamers suitable for their use. The opening of this coal trade with Puget Sound by railway must furnish great facilities for manufactures on the Pacific slope, and give a great impetus to all industrial pursuits. As the new tributary of the Northern Pacific will strike into the very heart of that vast "forest region" skirting the waters of Puget Sound, and abounding in trees

"Fit to be the mast of some tall ammiral,"

with coal and iron at hand in profligate abundance, it is easy to see that Washington Territory has a magnificent opportunity of carving out for herself a great destiny as a ship-building and maritime State. The fact that it is 1,000 miles nearer from Liverpool or New-York, in our continental transit to Japan, by the ports of Oregon and Washington than by the San Francisco route, augments the advantages of the former, and, when the soil and climate are considered, make the vicinity of Puget Sound and the Columbia Valley one of the most inviting homes to be found by the immigrant in the New World.

MINOR TOPICS.

In obvious fulfillment of contract, the *Tribune* comes up again to the defense of JAY GOULD. Of course, the effect of this advocacy would be thrown away if it were perfectly outspoken. It is, therefore, now as heretofore, of the mildly-apologetic type. JAY GOULD may be rather an improper kind of person, though the *Tribune* will hardly say that outright, but Commodore VANDERBILT and Col. SCOTT are quite as bad. Such is the tone of the paper "founded by HORACE GREELEY," about the man who is credited with having a controlling interest in its stock. The *Tribune* claims to have expressed an "opinion of JAY GOULD and his works." So it has, to the extent of saying that it could "afford to dismiss" his case, and of declaring its conviction that his "restitution" entitled him to take rank among honest men. The *Tribune* speaks about erecting out of an "overflowing treasury"—not sensibly depleted, it would seem by the Erie "restitution"—a tower, which, like that of Babel, is intended to reach the clouds. Perched invisible on the top of this erection is to be a statue of its founder. This is as it should be, only in some part of the building, visible without the aid of a powerful telescope, ought to be a counterpart of the Vanderbilt bronzes, in which another DE GROOT should give a new apotheosis of railroad and stock exchange swindling. JAY GOULD, under the mask of *Mephistopheles*, with an armful of *Tribune* shares and an admiring crowd of the purchased legislators of four States, would make a good central figure.

If the present illness of PIUS IX. should end in his death at an early day, the election of his successor will be a matter of much less importance than it promised to be a few years since. Had it occurred when Italy was exposed to the enmity of Austria, and the false friendship of France, each empire would have striven to secure the Papal successor in its own interest. A Pope elected at the dictation of Austria, or by the intrigues of NAPOLEON would have been a dangerous foe to Italian unity, since such election would have formed a bond of alliance between the Papacy and one or the other of the enemies of Italy. Now, however, Italy has nothing to dread from Austria, and the French Empire has ceased to exist. The election of a Bonaparte, or of a tool of Austria to the Papacy, would now have little effect upon the destinies of the Italian kingdom, and it is not impossible that a new Pope may prove willing to enter into amicable relations with the Italian Government.

A thrifty individual has been discovered by the Mixed Claims Commission at Washington, and made happy by an award of $24,000. This personage is a British subject, but has lived many years in Washington, where, before the war, he had a large manufactory of Washington relics, made out of timber grown on the Mount Vernon estate. The Government took possession of this establishment for war purposes, and the trade of the enterprising proprietor was interrupted, as he swears, to his great pecuniary damage. Having sought what he considered adequate compensation in vain from the American Government, he asserted his rights as a British subject, and having put in a claim for $17,300 before the commission, has been awarded the amount stated. If it were not for the nationality of this claimant, his case would afford occasion for a soothing homily upon the proverbial smartness of the Yankee.

A day or two since a suggestion was made in these columns as to the substitution of boats constructed upon the principle of the *Nonpareil* life-raft, for the dangerous sail-boats in common use. In addition to the safety, speed, and comfort of the proposed boats—all of which qualities they can be proved to possess in a much greater degree than boats of the old-fashioned model—it should be mentioned that they can be built at about one-fourth of the cost of the latter. Instead of a hull, which must be carefully, and hence expensively, built, two hollow cylinders of galvanized iron constitute the entire framework of the boat below the deck. For $100 a sail-boat can be built upon this plan which will be quite equal, in its carrying capacity, to a centre-board boat costing $400. Will not some boat-builder introduce the fashion, and earn the thanks of intelligent men, during the coming season?

A paragraph is in circulation which declares that MANTON MARBLE again shows symptoms of mental derangement. If the columns of the paper which delights to be called his be any index of his state of mind, the rumor is unquestionably true. We trust the aberration is only temporary, and regret that our premature disclosure of the deduction of $23,000 from the *World's* advertising bill against the City should have prepared the way for this relapse. We really cannot spare MARBLE. He is as useful as the Helot, whom the Spartans used to make drunk as a warning to free citizens against indulgence in intoxicating fluids. So long as we can point to him and his miserable wreck of a newspaper, there will be but little necessity for warning anybody against the fruits of a life of political prostitution and of journalistic service to the highest bidder.

Some doubt is cast upon the startling story of a Philadelphia newspaper to the effect that a sea Captain, supposed to be drowned at Lewes, Del., had been brought confined to this City, where he was found to be still alive, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was doing as well as could be expected under such extraordinary circumstances. The story is followed by some exhilarating anticipations that we are to know something of "the beauty and pleasure of death by drowning" from one having practical experience, which we fear are not to be realized. No such case as this is known at Bellevue Hospital, nor do the officials of the Board of Health remember that because the certificate of death was irregular, "it was concluded to open the cases, and when this was done the man was found to be alive." When the Philadelphia paper is next mastered by a desire to perpetrate a foolish hoax, it should manage to indulge in the frivolity without subjecting bereaved persons to the pain which such a publication as this naturally occasions.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROADS.

Struggle Between Tom Scott and Gen. Mahone for Control of the Western North Carolina Road.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 14.—At Greensboro to-day, in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of this State, W. A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, and Republican Congressman of this district, was appointed receiver of the Western North Carolina Railroad. The road is chartered to run from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, west of Asheville, on French Broad River. The cars are running 180 miles, to Old Fort, McDowell County. North Carolina bonds were hypothecated in 1868 with Henry Clews & Co., of New-York, for $250,000. Failing to redeem the bonds suit was brought against the road by Clews, Sibley, and others. A decree for the sale of the road was granted at Asheville in October last. It was understood that the Southern Security Company had bonds of the road to a sufficient amount to enable that company to buy the franchise and give the Pennsylvania Central control of the road. This information fermented opposition to the sale of the road. The State has issued $7,000,000 of bonds in aid of the road, and has $350,000 interest on the bonds. This is all the money the State has, directly, in the road. So great a hue-and-cry was raised about sacrificing the State's interest in the road and losing seven millions of dollars that the Legislature passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which has been granted, and the road will remain in the hands of the receiver until the case is decided.

The North Carolina Railroad, from Goldsboro to Charlotte, 223 miles, is leased for thirty years to the Pennsylvania Central. The latter is building a feeder from Greensboro to Salem, Forsythe County. The possession of the Western North Carolina Road would be of immense advantage when built, by transferring freight through this State from Tennessee over the roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Central, and would hurt the Virginia roads run by Gen. Mahone from Bristol, Tenn., to Norfolk, Va. The State and Mahone are fighting to prevent the sale of the road. The Pennsylvania Central are fighting to force a sale, that they may buy.

The injunction sued out by the State authorities against A. G. Burford, to prevent the widening of the gauge of the North Carolina Road from Greensboro to Charlotte, has not been finally settled. If the gauge is widened the Pennsylvania Central can run from Richmond to Atlanta without breaking bulk.

ALBANY AFFAIRS.

The Hundred Days Almost Up—Prospects of New Bills to Settle Finances—The Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—On Wednesday the 100 days will expire which the Constitution has set as the period within which the legislature for the year should be completed. How many the Legislature has arrived at this conclusion might be judged from the fact that of 1,340 bills introduced in the House only 400 have been passed, and of 580 introduced in the Senate but 240 have been passed. These figures demonstrate, beyond the possibility of question, the absolute necessity for some change in our present methods of legislation. The Constitution limits the session, but not the business to be done in it. As a consequence, we have an average of nineteen bills introduced into the Legislature for every day of the session, while the number passed is not quite seven for each day. This is not the number that both Houses have passed upon. Now it is obvious that, taking one thing with another, this Legislature has been quite as industrious as the best of its predecessors, to have disposed of the number of bills which its books show is to have done. But while each day brings nineteen new bills for its consideration, it is plain that the end of the session must find one-half of the total number still on the list of unfinished business. If all the more important measures which have been submitted to the consideration of the Legislature are intelligently passed upon, it is something to be thankful for. And if any one will carefully examine the ponderous files of bills now burdening the desks of our legislators, he will probably come to the conclusion that the House would rather be benefited than otherwise if three-fifths of them failed to get any nearer the statute book than they are now. Unfortunately, however, it is just these petty local bills which are the surest of passage. The member who has one in charge asks its consideration because it is a local matter, of no general interest, can be quickly disposed of, is urgently demanded by his constituents, and so on. As every member has three or four of the same sort himself, no one cares to oppose because he may provoke an opposition which may be fatal to his own pet measures when he has to ask the favor of the House for them. Then, as regards the introduction of bills, they are brought in by the dozen, without the introducer knowing much more about them than their titles. A constituent has sent him the bill, and that is sufficient. A case occurs to me now where a Senator introduced a bill which on examination by the committee to which it was referred, turned out to be nothing but a series of rough notes, suggesting the objects which a bill should be framed to cover. The Senator who offered that was an old lawyer, but he had not supposed himself to open the paper.

THE CHARTER.

Among the bills which, unfortunately, have not passed, are the Charter, the Police Justices' bill, and the Emigration bill. Of the first, there is a very definitely-expressed doubt here whether it will not fail after all. The suspicion is entertained that some of those interests which hitherto have been promising to go forward, are now ready to kill it entirely, rather than have it pass in any shape but the one they desire it in. The retention of the heads of departments was a compromise made by the two opposing parties, but the insertion of Mr. Green's name in the list has completely changed the aspect of the measure. The Controller was the subject of as much bitter controversy in the Senate as the whole system of appointments was in the Assembly. Mr. McGowan's vote turned the scale. He changed his vote after due deliberation with gentlemen in whom he confides and has always done so; and they do not come from New-York City.

THE POLICE JUSTICES' BILL.

This bill will probably be reached on Wednesday, but may not be till later. Had Mr. Husted's motion to put it on its third reading Thursday night been properly supported by the majority, it would have been in the Senate by this time, and perhaps have been passed before the end of the week, of which there is no possibility now. These delays are dangerous. The bill has encountered fierce opposition, and Mr. Blumenthal has been trying to convince the Republican members from the governor that the people of New-York are sincerely opposed to it. Republicans are a self-seeking race, and if the ex-Reform member cares to succeed in convincing even one influential man in the Assembly that this bill was solely in the interests of a few party politicians who want offices just as he has been strenuously endeavoring to do, it would be placed in serious danger. Lastly, the motives of Mr. Blumenthal in opposing this Reform measure are getting to be known. His aspirations for the State Senatorship will have to rest on some surer foundation than bargains with "Jim" Coulter and one or two kindred politicians, before he is likely to see them realized.

THE EMIGRATION BILL.

The statement that this bill had been passed was erroneous. It is in conference committee, but is not in danger, and will undoubtedly be sent to the Governor this week. The Assembly struck out the clause allowing the ex-officio members of the board to vote; Senator Weidmann wanted them to have that power, and asked for a committee. An agreement will soon be arrived at, with the help of Mr. Emerson's tact and good nature. They have served him well so far, and are not likely to fail now.

LOOKING INTO INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

Mr. D. P. Wood, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, offered a characteristic resolution this evening, which was adopted, to allow the committee to inquire into the management of all institutions which have had appropriations from the State or are applying for them. Mr. Wood mentioned that many of these institutions studiously conceal their financial affairs, send in reports only designed to confuse; and if suspicion be excited, and the Senate call for a special report, the demand is either evaded, or the report is made up to contain the least possible amount of information. It is now proposed to bring the officials of any institution, which it may be desirable to inquire into, to the witness-stand, and cross-examine them.

AN ASPIRANT FOR TWEED'S SEAT.

O'Donovan Rossa has reappeared. He sends to the Senate a long demand for the seat of Tweed, his claim being that Tweed having refused the seat, it belongs to the contesting candidate. It is not probable the Senate will take any action in the matter at this late period of the session.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Local Option bill has been made the special order for Wednesday evening in the Senate.

THE JUDICIARY.

Senator James Wood has introduced a bill to submit to the popular decision this year the question whether the State Judiciary shall be elected or appointed, as is required by section 17 of article 7 of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

The Washington Market bill was under discussion in the Assembly. Mr. Voorhies made a stormy speech against it, declaring that the man who introduced so scandalous a measure should be ashamed to return to New-York. Mr. Clarke, the gentleman thus referred to, replied with equal energy and point. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate met at 7½ P. M. The President presented a communication from Mr. J. O'Donovan Rossa, which was read, as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1873.

To the President of the Senate:

HONORED SIR: The Fourth Senatorial District is unrepresented in the Senate. Last year I claimed the seat, and Mr. Wm. M. Tweed's law-yer realized that claim. Mr. Tweed and his lawyer have now withdrawn from that position, and I respectfully submit that the august body over which you worthily preside will take my memorial into consideration. I contested the representation of the district at the time when it was publicly

stated that no man could be able to run against Mr. Tweed, whom he could not buy out. I made my humble effort to arrest the tide of Tammany corruption, which alone caused me to [illegible] justice, if not favor, at your hands. My papers laid before you by Mr. Davenport, clearly demonstrated that more votes were cast for me than for Mr. Tweed, and when this gentleman has ceased to dispute my right to the seat, I trust the Senate will take that action which is consistent with its dignity and with its desire to do justice to the humblest individual. I have an honorable ambition to take the seat. My constituents urge me to appeal to you for it, and I respectfully solicit the decisive action of the honorable Senators on the question ere their labors come to a close.

I have the honor to remain your very humble servant, O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Allen—To provide for the payment of attendants at the Commission of Appeals.

By Mr. Lewis—To amend the charter of the Buffalo and McAdamsville Road.

By Mr. Foster—To amend the charter of Oswego. By unanimous consent this bill was read a third time, and passed.

By Mr. G. Wood—To further amend the charter of the Real Estate Trust Company of the City of New-York, by providing for a sinking fund of $500,000, after paying not more than ten per cent. dividend annually.

By Mr. Lord—To allow the City of Rochester to issue bonds for deepening and improving the Genesee River; also, to incorporate the Rochester, Charlotte and Boulevard Railroad Company; also, to incorporate the St. Bernard's Young Men's Association of Rochester.

By Mr. J. Wood—Providing for submitting to the electors of this State at the general election, to be held next November, the question whether the offices of Chief and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, of Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Judges of the Superior and the Court of Common Pleas in the City of New-York, of the Judge of the Superior Court, Buffalo, of the City Court, Brooklyn, and of the County Judges in several counties, shall be hereafter filled by appointment, pursuant to section 17, article 16, of the Constitution.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the City of Elmira to purchase land for a cemetery.

To amend the charter of the Round Lake Camp-meeting Association.

For the relief of the Women's Hospital of the State of New-York.

To amend the charter of the West-side German Dispensary, in the City of New-York.

Incorporating the Lockport Catholic Literary Union.

To incorporate the McClintock Association.

Incorporating the Fire Department of Peekskill.

Amending the charter of Sing Sing.

Authorizing the City of Troy to borrow money to improve the water-works in that city.

For the better collection of taxes in Buffalo.

Mr. D. P. Wood offered a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee to examine into the managements and expenditures of such institutions or building commissions as last year received, or are this year applying for, appropriations from the State Library, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

The bill for the relief of the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls in the City of New-York was lost.

The bill relative to State taxes was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7½ P. M.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee of the Whole, as stated:

To incorporate the New-York City Central and Westchester Elevated Railroad Company.

On the motion of Mr. O. G. Cornell, the clause allowing the company to run through or occupy public places was stricken out.

After some discussion, progress on the bill was reported.

The bill to incorporate the Rochester Boulevard Railroad Company was ordered to a third reading.

The bill defining the powers and duties of the Board of Water Commissioners of Rochester was ordered to a third reading.

Providing for the annexation of the town of New-Lots, Kings County, to the City of Brooklyn. Ordered to a third reading.

To legalize the consolidation of the Whitehall, Plattsburg, and other railway companies with the New-York and Canada Railway Company. Ordered to a third reading.

To incorporate the Vesuvius Fire-proof Warehouse Company. Ordered to a third reading.

For the suppression of the sale of prize packages. Ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the lease of the Washington Market property by the City of New-York. Ordered to a third reading.

The Governor returned the bill relative to lands heretofore conveyed to assignees and receivers, without his approval, on the ground that the object sought should be attained through a general law. The message was laid on the table.

Mr. Coggeshall introduced a bill for the relief of the Clarks Mills Company. He asked consent to have the bill ordered to a third reading, and stated that there was pressing need that it should be put forward in order that 150 operatives could be set at work. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Crandall introduced a bill, which, on his motion, was ordered to a third reading, to enable the town of Amity, Allegany County, to raise money enough to protect the place from destruction by floods.

Adjourned.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac is to hold its annual meeting this year at New-Haven, on Wednesday, May 14. In anticipation of this meeting the President of the society, Gen. Burnside, has appointed the following Executive Committee:

Second Corps—Gen. Francis A. Walker, Chairman, New-Haven.
General Staff—Major Charles E. Pease, New-York.
Cavalry Corps—Col. W. H. Mallery, Bridgeport, Conn.
Artillery Corps—Gen. John G. Hazard, Providence, R. I.
First Corps—Gen. John Newton, United States Army, New-York.
Third Corps—Col. Willard Bullard, New-York.
Fourth Corps—Gen. Silas Casey, United States Army, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fifth Corps—Col. F. T. Locke, New-York.
Sixth Corps—Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn.
Ninth Corps—Col. D. R. Larned, New-Haven.
Eleventh Corps—Gen. A. Van Steinwehr, New-Haven.
Twelfth Corps—Private Charles E. Fowler, New-Haven.

Gen. Charles Devens, now a member of the Massachusetts Judiciary, has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration before the society. President Grant and Gen. Sherman have accepted invitations to attend the meeting. The citizens of New-Haven are making ample preparations to give the society a cordial welcome, and everything promises a pleasant gathering.

Tuesday, May 13, the Ninth Corps will hold its meeting, commencing with an oration and poem at 3 o'clock, and ending with a dinner in the evening. Wednesday the Potomac Society meets at 3 o'clock to listen to addresses, following on with the business meeting, and closing with the banquet, which is put off until 9 o'clock to enable the citizens to entertain the army societies with a concert at 7 o'clock. Gilmore's Band has been engaged from Boston. The Grand Army of the Republic holds its meeting, commencing on Wednesday and ending Thursday. A grand ball given by the citizens closes the series of meetings on Thursday evening.

Academy of Design—Reception Last Night.

The President and members of the National Academy of Design gave their Forty-eighth annual reception and private view last evening in the Academy Building, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. The number of pictures on exhibition was about the same as last year, although they occupy considerably more space, owing to their greater size. The collection generally was greatly admired there being no one in particular singled out to which greater praise was awarded than to the others. The galleries were illuminated upon an entirely new plan, by the aid of reflectors, by which the light was so diffused and softened as to almost resemble the brightness of day, thereby showing the coloring and tone of the pictures to the best advantage. The attendance of guests throughout the evening was far greater than anticipated, yet the rooms were at no time uncomfortably crowded. During the evening some excellent music was rendered by the band, under the direction of Mr. Charles Hapin, and which greatly conduced to the pleasure of those present.

The Sportsmen's Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Sportsmen's Club was held last evening. Mr. Henry Meyers was elected a member of the association. The counsel of the organization reported the progress that has been made in the course since the March meeting in the several suits instituted by the club against firms who have had game and fish in their possession out of season, after which the meeting adjourned. Great sympathy was expressed during the evening for Mr. Royal Phelps, the President of the club, who was absent owing to sad family bereavement.

Vessel Struck by Lightning—The Crew Ten Hours in Open Boats.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 13.—The Norwegian bark Hastings, Capt. Christonsen, from New-Orleans for Reval, was struck by lightning, April 4, 460 miles west of Bermuda, and set on fire. The crew took to the boats, and, after ten hours, were picked up by the German brigantine Meta, from Galveston, bound to Bremen. The crew were landed at St. Georges, Bermuda, on the 7th.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Excitement in Wall-street Yesterday—A Cry for a Free Banking Law.

The operations of the parties who have signified their intention to go before the Grand Jury and break up the system of usury now prevailing, by procuring the indictment of usurious money lenders, created no small excitement in Wall-street yesterday. The mystery which surrounded their names and movements also served to add to the excitement, as each person lending money was afraid his neighbor in the street watching the operation might be one of the spies who would report the case forthwith to the Grand Jury. Therefore, a general feeling of suspicion pervaded the entire street, every man being afraid of his fellow. This caused many money-lenders to withdraw their loans entirely from circulation, calling them in, and locking up the greenbacks in their safes. The bad effect of this was apparent in that the price of money was held at a much higher figure than it would otherwise have reached. There were many parties also who received large remittances of currency from the country during the day, and who were afraid to lend it out on account of the scare about the Grand Jury. Those who had money, and were not afraid to lend it, reaped a rich harvest, as, indeed, they have for the last month. In some instances as high as one-half per cent. per day was paid for the use of money. This prolonged season of dear money is telling upon the merchants, and the business community at large, far more than immediately in Wall-street. Wall-street bankers and brokers can hold out of speculation at the Stock and Gold Exchanges, and after withdrawing most of their money from the securities dealt in there, use it to loan out at usurious rates. But merchants cannot do this; they must continue with their usual business of buying and selling goods, even if they lose money all the time, and they know it. Should their stock of goods grow less upon the shelves, then consumers will go where a full assortment is kept. There must be no retrenchment in that way. The working expenses at the establishment cannot be cut down, for the salaries of the clerks in the most prosperous times hardly suffice for their support. Not only do these remarks hold good regarding dry-goods merchants, but regarding grocers, wholesale dealers in provisions, cotton, and cloths. The business men go on with their undertakings because they are forced to, and every day takes away a certain sum from their capital. This goes to those who have money and loan it for what it is worth in the market. Not only are business men in the various branches of trade forced to contend with dear money, but also with high gold. This latter item of expense is no small one to importers, whose goods brought from foreign countries amount to millions of dollars every year. Not only is Wall-street excited concerning this condition of affairs, but the entire trade of the country takes an active interest in the present situation. So far as violations of the Usury law are concerned, they are innumerable, and every one who has money to lend tries to find some place where he can get more than seven per cent. for it. Not only is this the case with individuals, but with the banks. It is well known as one of the privileges accruing to the establishment of national banks that they receive the interest upon the bonds which they deposit at Washington as security for their circulation, and also whatever they can get for the use of the currency which they issue. The bonds at Washington certainly net eight per cent. upon the investment, and the issued currency is often loaned at a much higher figure than the rate of seven per cent., which is fixed by law. In the first place, when a customer desires a discount, the interest on his obligation is deducted in advance, and he is credited with the remainder of the loan. Then, when money is stringent, the cashier frequently says, "Mr. So-and-so, we can let you have the money you want, but it is worth so much now that it is hardly right to take it at ordinary rates. If you want $50,000, just make out a note for $75,000. We will discount it, and put it all to your credit; but you will oblige us by merely drawing $50,000 and leaving the rest in bank." The customer wants the money, so he very prudently says nothing, makes out the note for $75,000, draws $50,000 of the whole, and the bank receives the interest on $25,000 which the man nominally has to his credit, but which is really loaned out to other parties in the same way. Then a customer wanting a loan is given a draft on London, which he takes out on the street and sells for what he can get. Of course, a handsome rate is charged for the draft, and frequently the same course is pursued in regard to the customer bringing back part of the proceeds of the sale, and leaving them on deposit with the institution. The banks, too, in some instances during the late stringency, have, it is said, loaned out money over night through brokers in so bold a manner that there has been little difficulty in connecting them with the transaction. A house in Broad-street borrowed $100,000 over night at one-half per cent., last week, from a broker known to them, but who was supposed to be lending his own money. The next day the agent of one of the leading trust companies called at the office of the firm which borrowed the money, and asked if the house desired to keep the $100,000 for another day. The borrower replied that he had no idea the money came from the trust company; that he took it from a broker known to them, and he was the person whom he recognized in the transaction. The agent replied that the broker had been taken with sudden illness, and was unable to be on the street, and that was the reason he called around. The borrower was much surprised that the trust company should show its hand so boldly, but as he wanted the money he took it from the agent of the company over night. These instances are not isolated, but are of common occurrence, and there is a universal cry, not for the enforcement of the Usury law, which would only tend to paralyze trade, but for a free banking law.

Several failures in the Dry-goods, and one in the Produce Exchange, were reported yesterday.

Failure of a Silk Importing House.

It was reported in Wall-street yesterday that the silk importing house of Escher & Co., of Zurich, Switzerland, and of Nos. 473 and 475 Broome-street, this City, had failed. There was no positive statement or information in regard to the Zurich house, a cable dispatch received on Saturday being the only intimation received by the New-York agency of the suspension. Mr. De Forest, the agent in this City, will continue to carry on the business until further intelligence from Zurich has been received.

The Grand Jury and the Usury Law.

Yesterday the General Sessions Grand Jury heard evidence concerning the infraction of the Usury law by Wall-street brokers and bankers. Among those summoned before the Grand Jury, yesterday, were James S. Paulding, of Paulding & Slosson; A. C. Camblos, of Camblos Brothers, and J. K. Brown, a speculator.

Mr. Paulding was examined very minutely in reference to transactions in Wall-street, especially as to the locking up of money. He said that he knew nothing personally as to the lock-up; that a stringency of money could be produced by other causes than the concentration of the medium in the hands of speculators. He could not state the name of any person who had received more than seven per cent. per annum for the use of moneys, and he could not remember any transaction in which a greater amount of interest had been charged. In fact, he displayed such a bad memory that it is reported the foreman said to him: "You don't want to remember, Sir." The examination of witnesses will be continued to-day.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The Brooklyn Common Council held their weekly meeting yesterday. The Finance Committee, to whom had been referred the opinion of the Corporation Counsel concerning the right of the Board of Excise Commissioners to retain moneys received for license fees prior to the act of April, 1871, submitted a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to make a demand on the Excise Commissioners for $12,132, which amount is alleged to have been unlawfully retained by them from the time of their appointment to April, 1871. The resolution was unanimously carried, and it is proposed to take prompt measures against the Commissioners.

The Board of City Works announced that they had settled the dispute with the gas companies as to reduction which the board had made in the bills on account of unlighted lamps, the Brooklyn, Nassau, and People's Companies agreeing to fifty per cent. of the reduction, and the Citizens', Metropolitan, and Williamsburg Companies to a reduction of thirty-three and a third per cent. The Board of City Works also desires the appointment of a Supervisor of Gas Lighting.

Supervisor, Chas. Foley, having resigned the representation of the Eighth Ward in the Board of Supervisors, Alderman McIntyre proposed the immediate election of Henry F. Stuckivers, now blacksmith at the Penitentiary, and a Democratic politician of the ward. The project to "rush through" the proposition was lost by the close vote of 11 to 10.

The winding and care of the City Hall clock was bestowed on a jewelry firm at $100 per annum. After some further discussion on unimportant subjects, the board adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

AFFAIRS AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. Daly's drama of "Under the Gaslight" was acted at the Grand Opera-house, in presence of a large audience, for the first time in three years, last evening. The play, which has had, if we are not mistaken, several prolonged "runs," does not stand in need of the review exacted by less familiar works. It is remembered as embodying a series of sketches of life in New-York—the pictures of events in the sub-strata of metropolitan society being especially truthful; and it was proved, yesterday, to have as much power to interest, to touch, and to amuse as in its earlier youth. From this admission it will be inferred that, were not the date chosen for the inception of Mr. Fechter's representations close at hand, "Under the Gaslight" would have entered upon a new lease of life. At the Grand Opera-house, of course the drama is capitally performed and superbly set. A jolly and effective personation of *Peachblossom*, by Mrs. John Wood, meriting particular notice in any reference to the recital of the piece. As for the scenery, the eleven tableaux into which "Under the Gaslight" is divided afford as many opportunities for the display of Mr. Daly's taste and liberality in the matter of stage-costume, and no habitual reader requires further enlightenment on this topic. We subjoin the distribution of parts, mentioning before closing this record of a most successful revival, that Mrs. John Wood's sojourn in this country will end in a fortnight—that is to say, with the fresh career of the drama. The cast follows:

Ray Trafford	Mr. James G. Peakes
Demilt	Mr. Edmond Pierce
Windel	Mr. A. G. Enos
Byke	Mr. W. J. Lemoyne
Snorkey	Mr. Henry Crisp
Justice Bowling	Mr. W. E. Ketchum
Counciler Bow	Mr. J. A. Meade
Bermudas	Mr. John Burnett
Peanuts	Jennie Yeamans
Sam	Mr. F. Chapman
The Signal Man	Mr. J. W. Jennings
Rifferdi	Mr. Julian Cross
Laura Courtland	Miss Mary Cary
Pearl Courtland	Miss Ella Dietz
Peachblossom	Mrs. John Wood
Old Judas	Mrs. Yeamans

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

The fulfillment of the engagement of the Vokes Family at Niblo's Theatre was commenced last evening, when these excellent performers reappeared, to the delight of an overwhelming assemblage. With them, and with the piece in which their *rentrée* was effected, we have dealt already in detail. The demands upon our space, which prevent aught but a notice of the fact that the genial party was received, yesterday, with much cordiality, and that "The Belles of the Kitchen" was acted amid much merriment, will, on that account, have less unsatisfactory results.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"Divorce" will be revived at the Fifth-avenue Theatre this evening. A new play, by Dr. Mosenthal, author of "Leah," and called "Magdalen," is to follow the representation of "Divorce."

Musical.

MISS MEHLIG'S MATINEE.

The second and last of Miss Mehlig's piano matinées will take place at Steinway Hall to-morrow afternoon. The programme runs thus: "Fantaisie Chromatique," Seb. Bach; "Rondo, A minor," Mozart; "Songs Without Words," Mendelssohn; "Sonate, F sharp," Op. 11., Schumann; "Nocturne," Field; "Gnomentanz," Seeling; "Tarantelle," Heller; "Spinning Song," Wagner-Liszt; Love Song," Henselt; "Tanz Caprice," Signor Lebert; "Ballade, A flat," Chopin.

Railroad Management.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me space for the statement of a little private grievance, which seems to me to have root in a most unjust and tyrannous discrimination. On Friday morning I went to the station of the New-York and New-Haven Railway, on Forty-second-street, to see my daughter, a young school girl, off for Worcester. I found everything on a grand scale at the new station, especially the manners of the officials. To my surprise and disappointment, they sternly refused to allow me to pass on to the platform for a few moments, to secure a seat for my daughter in the drawing-room car, and to see her comfortably and properly fixed for her long trip. She is not accustomed to traveling alone, and is as shy and timid a young lady as the most frantic opponent of women's rights would desire to see, and when I was forbidden to go to the train with her, I really felt so anxious that I remonstrated and entreated, first at one door, and then at another. But it was eloquence and pathos thrown away. I was told that it could not be allowed—that "a *gentleman* could put a lady on to the train, but that one lady could not put another on, under any circumstances whatever." We were early, and there was no great crowd, so I took occasion to ask a reason for this distinction. "The reason is a very good one," said the doorkeeper, with a smile of exasperating superiority—"women run ten times the risk of getting killed by the cars that men do." "On the contrary," I said, "they are far more careful. I have never known, during many years of travel, of a woman being killed at a railway station, and I have known of many men being run over by locomotives, or crushed between cars, because of their own recklessness or drunkenness." Again that lofty smile, and the reply—"That, Madame, is because *we protect you.*"

I suppose I ought to have been touched, melted at this little speech, remembering how tenderly and magnanimously men had so lately protected women at the wreck of the Atlantic—but I wasn't. I was rather indignant, looking upon it as insult added to injury. But the man was a perfect Cerberus, and as I gave him no "sop," there was no help for us. So, while I, who had traveled over half the world by myself, remained under the protection of the great New-York, New-Haven, Hartford, and Boston Railroad Company, and sheltered by the benignant wing of Vanderbilt, my young daughter was obliged to wander off alone among the snorting locomotives and the rushing and pushing travelers. I have been sorry ever since that I did not assert a mother's right to "protect" her own child, "run the blockade," and see what they would do about it. I have experienced annoyances and tribulations before in New-York, contending with cabmen and wrestling with Dodd's Baggage Express, but this is a little too much. My only consolation is in penning this protest against a piece of petty tyranny. If this great and mighty corporation must have arbitrary rules, like those established by European railway companies, excluding from the platform those who have not tickets, let such rules apply to men and women alike, and let there be some official detailed to take charge of children, and of old or young ladies obliged to travel alone, and at least, to show them to the right train and car. Let there be an end to the present mean and despotic regulation, which, when carried out in the senseless and supercilious manner I have described, is simply an outrage.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 12, 1873.

Stabbing Affray in a Williamsburg Lager-Beer Saloon.

An affray occurred in the lager-beer saloon of James Wall, in First-street, near Grand-street, Williamsburg, last evening. A party of Germans, among whom were Joseph Beal and August Fermarth, went into the saloon about 9 o'clock, and a short while afterward got engaged in a quarrel with others already in the place. A general fight ensued, knives were drawn and Beal was stabbed in the right arm and Fermarth in the back, both severely. The saloon was cleared immediately, and the wounded men were taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, where their wounds were attended to. Subsequently Wm. Heath was arrested and identified as one of the party who had inflicted the wounds.

GENERAL NOTES.

Hawthorne's birth-place in Salem, Mass., is to be sold at auction.

One Vermont village claims to have had nearly a thousand cases of measles this Winter.

The New-Haven policemen look after the annoying small boys who beg theatre checks.

A deaf mute entered a Peoria saloon, lately, and wrote on his slate: "Give me an I O P ner."

Drunken women are so common in Washington-street, Boston, as scarcely to attract attention. So the *Traveller* says.

Bills have been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to unite Charlestown, Brookline, and West Roxbury to Boston.

Boston girls delay the street-cars by stopping to kiss their friends good-by, to the double aggravation of the gentlemen passengers.

An Exeter, N. H., boy, who had a $5 watch given him, has traded six times, and has now a watch that has cost him $32 and is worth $15.

An Iowa man locked his marriageable daughter in her room, but her lover got her out by a writ of habeas corpus, and married her.

The widow of Hon. Ichabod Washburn, of Worcester, Mass., has recently given $2,000 additional to Washburn College, at Topeka, Kansas.

Senator Orris S. Ferry does not hesitate to say that he is opposed to a Constitutional Convention in Connecticut, fearing more evils from it than now exist.

The Mayor of Boston advises the appointment of a State commission to examine the subject of annexing contiguous territory to Boston in all its bearings, financial, political, and sanitary.

Pittsburg, Penn., has found a lost boy, who gives his name as William James Huey, but he is not the missing William James Huey whom his mother advertises as lost in the papers of that city.

Eleven Democrats who have quietly passed the Winter in the almshouse at Biddeford, Me., indignantly left the establishment as soon as the Republicans obtained control of the city.

The grave of a woman buried in a Vermont town some months ago has been opened, to disprove a statement that one of the persons who prepared the body for burial had cut off a portion of her hair and sold it.

Sojourner Truth has returned to her home in Battle Creek, Mich., after a Winter of great activity in laying before the Western people her plan for securing homes for destitute freedmen. She will soon visit Washington.

Good Portland young men, instead of going out to drinking-saloons for morning and evening refreshments, are now putting the money in boxes for the benefit of the Maine General Hospital Fair.

An Iowa druggist has been sued for $5,000 damages by a woman to whose husband he is in the habit of selling liquor. She says she does not see any difference between drug-shop whisky and dram-shop whisky.

Indianapolis is to be surrounded by a railroad, to facilitate the transfer of freight by connecting with the twelve railroads centering there. It will be about twelve miles long, and the company has a capital of $1,000,000.

The steamer Cassini was twenty-seven days from Liverpool to Philadelphia, having exhausted her small supply of coal. For nine days steam was kept up by burning empty grain bags, cases of assafœdita, paper pulp, and $20,000 worth of Peruvian bark.

The Attorney-General of New-Hampshire requested the newspapers not to publish the testimony taken at the inquest in a murder case, because it would be hard to find a jury who had not formed an opinion. The newspapers do not seem to regard the matter from his stand-point.

A San Francisco paper says there has been a marked decrease in public intoxication in that city since the session of the State Temperance Convention. On the other hand, a Boston paper says that the number of drunken persons seen in the streets of that city and other public places has recently been unusually large.

Hon. Chas. B. Lawrence has consented to be a candidate for re-election in June as Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. He is opposed by some farmers on account of the decision of the Court in the case of the Railway Commissioners *vs.* the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.

Forty years ago a revolutionary soldier deposited $100 pension money in a New-Hampshire Savings bank, and in each of the two following years added $15 more. Neither principal nor interest has ever been drawn, and the amount now is $1,228 81, with a share in an extra dividend about to be made. If the revolutionary soldier had lived long enough, he might have been rich.

Alexander H. Stephens has proclaimed that "the Democratic Party must be preserved in its entire integrity—in its principles and its organization; and the trading politicians, claiming to be Democratic leaders, must go to the rear, as their generalship in the last Presidential campaign proved most conclusively that they are neither safe counselors nor leaders to be trusted."

Another female physician is to locate in Springfield, Mass., and the *Union* of that city says: "She will be gladly welcomed by Dr. Sarah J. Williams, who, since she left the city physicianship, has all the practice she can attend to. Dr. Mary L. Wadsworth, who was the first educated female physician to locate in Springfield, and who went to Constantinople three years ago, leaving a host of friends in this city, is now physician to the Sultan of Turkey and his court."

WASHINGTON.

The New-York Central Still Shirking its Share of the Public Burden—Claim Decisions.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Collector Bailey having telegraphed to Commissioner Douglas, this morning, that the New-York Central Railroad Company had sued him and were about to replevy the goods seized by him, the Commissioner replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 14.

J. M. Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue, Albany, N. Y.:

Retain possession of the property of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company distrained by you. If you have already adjourned the sale, sell on the adjourned day. Otherwise proceed to sell as advertised. District-Attorney Crowley has been directed to defend you, and proceed criminally under section 67 of the act of 1866, against all persons who interfere with your possession of the property.

(Signed,) J. H. DOUGLAS, Commissioner.

JUDGMENTS BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered judgment against the United States in favor of the following claimants: John Fish and John Gindrat for $6,990 for work on Government buildings at Mobile, Ala., in 1855. The case was referred to the court by an act of Congress. Jesse D. Bright, $5,427 for rent of land in Indiana. The case was referred to the court by Congress to determine the right of the contesting claimants to the rented property. Catherine McDermott, a cotton claimant, $620. In the case of Theodore B. Sam and others, comprising some 500 claimants for the twenty per cent. additional compensation voted by Congress in 1867 to all civil employes of the Government at Washington, the report of the special commissioners, Messrs. Hopkins, Randolph, and Taylor, was submitted, and judgment was ordered to be entered in conformity thereto. The report is in favor of the claimants represented by Chipman & Hosmer, who will receive between $70,000 and $80,000. The cotton cases of Thomas W. Watts, Metcalf, administrator, and Geo. W. Ross, were remanded to general docket for further proof, the cotton having gone into the Treasury, and the case of Marshall Beach & Co. was remanded to trial docket for amendment of petition. Argument was commenced by Albert Pike, on a motion to strike out certain depositions in the case involving the title to the Hot Springs in Arkansas. By act of Congress this court was given special power and jurisdiction of an equity court, to determine the conflicting claims of numerous individuals, and of the United States, to this property.

FLORIDA LAND DISTRICTS.

The President to-day issued an order discontinuing the East Florida Land District, and consolidating it with Tallahassee District; also an order discontinuing the land offices at Council Bluffs and Fort Dodge, Iowa, and the land districts of the same name, and transferring their archives and business to the Desmoines District. These two land districts are discontinued for the reason that nearly all the public land contained in them has been already disposed of.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Roosevelt's Back Pay.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to say a few words of reply to your strictures on my mode of disposing of my Congressional back pay. I insist that not only would it be unwise to return the money to the United States Treasury, but that such a proceeding would, under existing circumstances, be a fraud upon my constituency. Were all the members of Congress to do so, then your view would be right, and that would be the true course; but as many members—all but twenty, I believe—have drawn their extra salary, the case is entirely changed. To illustrate: Suppose each district contributed exactly the amount of back pay going to its representative, and that this was raised through some officials, like supervisors, then it is clear the member should take the money and return it to such board; and if he gave it to the General Government he would misappropriate it unlawfully. Such is pretty nearly the case, each district contributing a proportion, although not its precise share; but as New-York contributes more than according to its ratio of representation, our City is especially entitled to have the money returned to it, and not distributed among other districts, whose representatives have drawn their extra pay—for that is the practical effect of returning the money to the treasury. In exact truth, it belongs to the tax-payers, and should be given back to those who pay it; but, as this is manifestly impracticable, it is my duty to do as nearly that as I can. Taking the case that other people's money has got into my pocket, by no fault of mine, can I give it to any one, or must I endeavor to find the owner? And failing to do that precisely, am I not in honor bound to come as near it as possible? If any credit accrues to me from so doing, I do not believe the citizens of New-York would grudge me such a reward. And pardon me for asking whether the twenty members who have surrendered from $4,000 to $5,000 apiece do not deserve some credit, in contradistinction to the 120 who have taken the money. Do not forget that the money is mine, and if left in the Treasury would still belong to me legally, and no one else could use it until I transferred or released the right, so that I must, in effect, dispose of it in some way, and am only to choose which is the true method. I believe my fellow-citizens who have to contribute over $100,000 of the amount, and pay much more than their proportion, will be glad to get back $4,715, and would prefer that that waif saved from the wreck should go to their own schools rather than be spread over the entire Union.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

SATURDAY, April 12, 1873.

The Police Justices Bill.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

This bill, now pending in the Assembly, is watched with much interest by all who value peace and good order in the community, and the liberty and safety of our citizens. These courts have long been used as auxiliaries to party machinery, and the advancement of personal and partisan interests. It is of but little consequence to the community generally how these justices shall be appointed, whether they are all of one party or not; their character, ability, and fitness to discharge their duties are paramount and are of the greatest and gravest importance. So far as any mode of appointment will secure qualified and competent persons, all will be right. There is, however, great danger that an amendment will be made to the bill, taking away that very necessary safeguard intended to secure justices who shall possess at least the semblance of some legal ability, by requiring that they shall be counsellors at law. It is difficult to see how any member of the Legislature, at all acquainted with the duties of these justices, or who has read a recital of the manner in which such duties are performed, can vote to open the way to these judicial positions to mere partisan favorites, without any regard to qualifications. Vigorous efforts were put forth all last week, and members of the House besieged to vote for such amendment, so as to make it possible for some young and aspiring politicians, without necessary qualifications, to secure these places, and who are boasting that they have already secured sixty votes in its favor. If these courts are to become the spoils of party, without any other consideration, then good-by to any substantial reform in that direction. If this bill shall be so amended as to make it possible for men who do not know the legal definition of burglary or bigamy, or even the distinction between them, to be eligible to these important judicial positions, the Republican members of the Legislature will be answerable for the failure of the much-needed reform in these courts contemplated by the bill as it now stands.

N.

MONDAY, April 14, 1873.

The Mutual Life Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer of the money article in your issue of Friday was in error in attributing to the officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company any act or purpose of fighting, through the Press or otherwise, the investigations of the Legislative Committee into the abuses of the Ludlow-street Prison, and I am amazed that so groundless a charge should have been made in so respectable a journal.

The officers do not deny and have never questioned the right of the Legislature to make such investigation, and the article referred to is as unjust to them as it is unfounded in fact. If Stephen English has been unjustly or oppressively treated, the proper tribunal will doubtless discover and rectify the wrong when the case comes before it for examination. This may be done at any time upon a few days' notice. With the fixing of the bail neither the prosecutor nor his counsel made any suggestion to the Court, beyond the presentation of the papers in the suit, showing the nature and character of the libels, but such amount was fixed by the Court upon a careful examination of the case, without any intimation or suggestion on the part of the plaintiff or his counsel.

It should be borne in mind also, that no effort has been made by Mr. English, as he himself concedes, since his arrest, to have the amount of the bail reduced, or to relieve himself from imprisonment by seeking a speedy trial. On the contrary, he purposely abstains from making any application to the Court for relief. I am justified in saying, that if any application had been made by Mr. English to the Court, asking for a reduction of the bail, the plaintiff would have cheerfully submitted such questions to the judgment and discretion of the Court upon the facts presented in the papers.

You characterize the imprisonment as "spiteful and tyrannical" on the the part of the prosecuter.

ROBERT SEWELL, of Counsel for F. S. Winston.

Cricket Notes.

The St. George's Cricket Club will meet on May 10, on their grounds at the foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, and this will be the commencement of the season. On that date the members will hold their usual dinner on the ground, after which a short game will be played. The annual dinner of the club was held on Monday evening last, at Sutherland's, in Liberty-street, when cricket was duly honored with songs, speeches, &c. The report which was presented shows a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $1,046 56.

The club have engaged W. Smith, of Philadelphia, as their practice bowler for the season. Eleven gentlemen from Toronto, Canada, intend to try their skill against the club, and a good eleven will be selected to play the return match. The Philadelphians will also again play the St. George's in Hoboken, and several other matches are talked of. There appears to be quite a revival in the game, and a number of applications for membership are received every week.

The Prospect Park Cricket Club, organized in Brooklyn last year, will meet for practice about the first week in May. The Manhattans have recently elected new officers, and will again take a prominent position among cricket clubs.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Protestant Episcopal Society for Seamen.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen of the Port of New-York was held last evening in the school-room of the Church of the Ascension, West Eleventh-street, near Fifth avenue, Vice-President T. P. Cummings in the chair. The Treasurer's report was read, showing receipts (including a balance in hand of $843 06) for the year of $11,481 14, and expenditures $9,755 66, leaving a balance of $1,725 82. The report of the Board of Managers was presented by H. L. Morris, and adopted by the meeting. The following officers were then duly elected: President, Right Rev. Bishop H. Potter; First Vice-President, Right Rev. Bishop A. N. Littlejohn; additional clerical Vice-Presidents, Rev. Drs. J. Cotton Smith, E. A. Washburn, E. Cooke, Morgan Dix, W. F. Morgan, N. H. Schenck, and J. A. Paddock; additional lay Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. Davenport, C. Ely, A. Proal, T. P. Cummings, and F. H. Trowbridge; Corresponding Secretary, H. A. Oakley; Recording Secretary, D. B. Whitlock; Treasurer, T. P. Cummings, and a board of fifty lay managers.

The New-York Presbytery.

The New-York Presbytery met, yesterday, in the Tenth-street Church, Rev. Dr. Street presiding. After the usual religious exercises, Rev. Mr. Page was elected Moderator. A resolution was adopted allowing Rev. Mr. Street to resign on account of ill health. The pulpit of the North Church was declared vacant. The session of the Presbytery during the afternoon was confined, for the most part, to reception of reports from the various churches, and other routine business.

The Easter Church Elections.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected officers of the respective churches for the ensuing year:

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.—Wardens—John J. Smith and George Montague. Vestrymen—Samuel R. Wells, Wm. Irwin, Sidney T. Smith, Dr. A. S. Church, Hubbard G. Stone, Archibald Turner, L. P. Williams, and W. G. Hitchcock.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE LESS, SCARSDALE.—Wardens—Wm. S. Popham and Wm. H. Popham. Vestrymen—Geo. M. Wheeler, Benjamin F. Butler, Lewis C. Popham, Oliver A. Hyatt, Wm. H. Fish, Jr., Alex. Johnson, Charles K. Fleming, and James Bleecker.

ST. STEPHEN'S (P. E.) CHURCH.—Wardens—Robert Hewitt and H. B. Price. Vestrymen—Hiram Seymour, C. O. Billings, Seymour A. Bunce, Edward R. Linen, Dr. Chas. A. Budd, Charles Richardson, B. L. Harsell, and Robert Hewitt, Jr.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.—Wardens—Philip B. Wilkins and Jno. R. Morewood. Vestrymen—Christian Zabriskie, H. Sylvester Rosworth, Dr. C. Dixon-Varley, J. W. Emerson, D. E. Ray, Evan Sherman, W. W. Thompson, and S. F. Bretton.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—Wardens—John Halsey and W. N. Seymour. Vestrymen—D. D. Ives, Julian Allen, L. H. Donaldson, F. R. Bartow, A. G. Johns, J. D. Corliss, Jared Coffin, and James E. Dean.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.—Wardens—John Wheeler and Frederick D. Tappan. Vestrymen—Robert B. Currier, Livingston Roe, Thomas Fessenden, Augustus D. Holly, W. Henry Robinson, Denis W. Fitch, Francis Emmons, and Lewis Maddox.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.—Wardens—George W. Riblet and Wilson Small. Vestrymen—William Miles, S. D. Tucker, H. Barbor, George B. Blaney, Charles H. Blake, B. W. Plumb, Geo. Daly, and J. McDonough.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—For Wardens—Augustus E. Masters, Jasper W. Gilbert. For Vestrymen—Edward C. Elliot, N. Denison Morgan, Jno. H. Fisher, Britton Richardson, Cyrus Pyle, S. M. Swenson, C. B. Lockwood, Augustus Ford.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Wardens—Arthur Sinclair, Asa B. Richardson. Vestrymen—James Gough, Henry S. Lansdale, Robert Dent, John S. Heagland, James A. Van Brunt, George Follett, Henry L. Garbrecht, Thomas Johnston.

The Episcopal Churches of Trenton, N. J., yesterday held their annual elections for the selection of vestrymen and delegates. The following tickets were chosen:

TRINITY.—Vestrymen—W. R. McIlvaine, Benjamin F. Lee, Randall Rickey, John H. Stewart, Wm. Pashley, Robert Stewart, John B. Dill, Benjamin W. Jones, Joseph D. Hall, J. A. Wright. Wardens—Alfred S. Livingston, J. J. Anderson. Delegates to Diocesan Convention—W. R. McIlvaine, Thomas Biddle, Randall Rickey. Lay Delegate to Convention—Benjamin W. Jones.

ST. PAUL'S.—Wardens, Thomas Green and William Clark. Vestrymen—William Green, J. Berglen, Joe Stokes, Jos. Little, Robert Aitkin, William Taylor, Jos. Caine, Jos. Redbern. Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Charles Hewitt, Timothy Abbott, Robert Aitkin.

ST. MICHAEL'S.—Vestrymen—James M. Davis, James Murphy, Samuel K. Wilson, James C. Decon, John Moses, F. R. Wilkinson, E. M. Shreve, Thomas W. Johnson, G. D. W. Vroom, W. B. Blackwell, W. R. McIlvaine. Delegates to Diocesan Convention—James C. Decon, E. M. Shreve, J. R. Freese.

Dedication of a German Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Leonard, at Port Maurice, was dedicated yesterday. Bishop Loughlin, assisted by Rev. Fathers Hueber, Kaber, Malone, Seiler, Arnold, Ammann, and Hauptmann officiating. A number of local military organizations and benevolent societies were present and assisted at the ceremonies. After the dedication a High mass was celebrated, and a sermon in German was preached by Rev. M. May, from St. Luke xix. 10: "Salvation is come to this house to-day."

The building is located at the corner of Jefferson-street and Hamburg-avenue, in the Eastern District. It is of wood, Gothic in style of architecture, and in dimensions 100 by 50 feet. The total cost of the edifice is $28,800, inclusive of $3,800 paid for the site. The interior and exterior are both singularly devoid of decorative ornament, a plainness due in a great measure to the simplicity of the German taste.

The altar furniture, however, partakes of the magnificence invariably characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church. A fine organ is placed at the further end of the church.

Fire in Boston—The Transcript Buildings in Danger.

The Babcock Self-Acting Engine, we should have said, extinguished the fire at the corner of Washington-street and Court-avenue, adjoining the *Transcript* Office, yesterday morning, before it had an opportunity to spread beyond the room in which it was discovered. The ease with which the light line of hose is handled, together with the application of the carbonic acid to fire without the liability to flood a building with water, give this handy machine an advantage over all other apparatus employed in stopping threatened conflagrations. Good service was also done by the "Babcock" at the large fire in Wareham-street, this morning, four cylinders charged with the effective compound being used with remarkable results. A few more of these machines distributed in various sections of the city would prove a judicious measure.—*Boston Transcript, April 12, 1873.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

The Inimitable Combination of COCOANUT OIL, &c., in BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the hair, has distinguished it as the peer of hair-dressings.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

Particular Notice

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company *never reproduce* in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. — *Trade mark for Gorham Electro-Plate.*

STERLING — GORHAM MFG CO

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., *Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New-York.*

Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Party Invitations, latest Paris styles, Monograms, French Note Paper. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway, Established 1840.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

Visconti's Tuscan Salad Oil. Choice Olive.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

Knapp's Extract of Roots.—Now is the time to purify the blood and strengthen and invigorate the system. There is nothing so well adapted for such purpose as KNAPP'S Extract of Roots, which makes the healthiest Spring and Summer beverage known. Depot No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by most druggists.

MARRIED.

YOUNG—THURSTON.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, April 12, 1873, by Rev. R. B. Thurston, HUGH YOUNG to ANNIE C. THURSTON. No Cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son, Lewis B. Brown, Mrs. ANN H. BROWN.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARTER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 14th inst., OLIVER G., son of Charles and Elizabeth Carter, in the 45th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock, at St. John's Chapel, St. John's-place and 7th-av., Brooklyn.

CALLETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 13, LOUIS C. CALLETT, in the 62d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 170 Madison-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—At Poughkeepsie, April 14, ROBERT TEMPLETON, aged 11 years, son of Sarah Moffat and the late William Cunningham.
Funeral services at the residence of his mother, No. 265 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad depot, 42d-st., at 8 A. M., returns at 12:30 or 1:56 P. M.

DE PEYSTER.—On Saturday, April 12, at the residence of his father, JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER, Jr., eldest son of John Watts and Estelle Livingston de Peyster.
The relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 9 A. M. precisely, at No. 1 East 21st-st. The remains will be taken to Tivoli for interment.

GARDNER.—At Tarrytown, on Monday morning, April 14, ALICE W. GARDNER, widow of Capt. Thomas Gardner, aged 77 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Asbury M. E. Church, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages for friends at the depot.

GIBSON.—On Monday, April 14, HUGH GIBSON, aged 73 years 4 months and 19 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] West 43d-st., on Wednesday, April 16, at 12½ P. M.
His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

HOWE.—On Monday, April 14, GERTRUDE, wife of Charles E. Howe, aged 23 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 73 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KEELER.—On Monday evening, 14th inst., of consumption, HENRY H. KEELER, eldest son of David B. Keeler, in the 41st year of his age.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

KETCHAM.—On Sunday evening, April 13, MARY KETCHAM, in the 92d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, April 16, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Charlotte B. Oakley, Huntington, Long Island.

MARTHEUS.—On Saturday evening, April 12, ANNIE BOLTON ASPINWALL, wife of H. Martheus.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th-av. and 82d-st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

MACKAY.—On Monday morning, April 14, at 8 o'clock, WILLIAM MACKAY, aged 73.
Funeral services at his residence, No. 20 West [illegible]-st., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.
Boston papers will please copy.

MERRITT.—On the 1st inst., by the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, WM. HENRY MERRITT and MARY E. MERRITT, his sister.
Funeral on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at Christ Church, in the City of Poughkeepsie, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Trains from Grand Central Depot, via Hudson River Railroad, at 10½ (express) and 10¾ A. M.; returning at 4:40 and 7:33 P. M.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., at the residence of her nephew, Stephen G. Bogert, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, ANNA MOORE, in the 73d year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—In London, England, March 14, GEORGE H. MORRIS, of this City.
The funeral will take place from the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Wednesday, April 16, at 1½ o'clock. His friends and those of his sister, Mrs. J. G. Hamilton, are invited to attend without further notice.

RAYMOND.—On Easter Sunday, April 13, HARRIET C., wife of James M. Raymond, in the 57th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, April 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 226 East 18th-st.

SMITH.—On Saturday, suddenly, of membraneous croup, JENNIE FLORENCE, second daughter of Morris H. and Kesia Smith, in the 9th year of her age.
Funeral service at the house of her parents, No. 128 Summit-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SCHOLEY.—Suddenly, on Monday, the 14th inst., CHAS. SCHOLEY.
His friends and the members of Ancient Chapter No. 1, Manitou Lodge No. 106 F. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are invited to attend his funeral at Jersey City, on Wednesday, the 16th. Notice of time and place in Wednesday's papers.

SNECKNER.—On Monday morning, April 14, JOHN SNECKNER, aged 61 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 3 West Washington-place, Wednesday, at 2½ o'clock.

TUTHILL.—On Saturday, the 12th inst., after a short illness, LOUISE SMITH, wife of Charles H. Tuthill, of this City, and daughter of James S. Smith, Esq., of Brooklyn.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] 3d-av., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

UNDERHILL.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., 4th month, 13th, LAHER UNDERHILL, widow of the late James Underhill, in the 88th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, at Amawalk, on 3d day, the 15th, at 12 o'clock.

VREELAND.—On Monday, April 14, JACOB VREELAND, in the 49th year of his age.
Relatives, friends, City Lodge No. 408, and Warren Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, April 17, from his late residence, No. 113 White-st., near Centre.

WARD.—At his residence, No. 1 West 47th-st., on Sunday, April 13, Dr. THOMAS WARD, in his 66th year.
Funeral at Trinity Chapel, Wednesday, the 16th, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

WILLIS.—At Harlem, April 14, 1873, WM. M. WILLIS aged 76 years.
Funeral services at the house of his son-in-law, E. W. Sackett, No. 54 West 127th-st., Wednesday, 16th inst., 4 P. M.

WOODS.—Died at Bath, N. Y., Easter morn, MARY BOWMAN LYON, relict of the late Hon. William Woods, and mother of Mr. David Woods, of this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURNER!

"It is a picture which could not possibly have been painted by any other than the master whose name it bears. Everything is Turneresque in it. The wonderful floor of the sea over which the gondolas and barges are gliding wherever their color is needed; the hazy air glorified by a rosy tinge that makes the architectural marbles still whiter; and, more than all, that marvelous sky of cumulous clouds which, seen at the proper distance, becomes a perfect heaven of clouds—all these things mark the work as that of the most passionately original artist of the age. Its only fault is the fault which Turner proudly calls 'my fault,' that of indistinctness."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"There is only one other 'Turner' in this country." —*N. Y. Times.*

"It is not quite so large as 'The Slave Ship,' which is now one of the treasures in Mr. John Taylor Johnston's Collection, but it is quite as characteristic a work as that, and will no doubt attract great attention."—*Evening Post.*

"The exhibition altogether is of more than average excellence. The Paintings have not been newly framed as an attraction, and for favor have to depend on merit alone. That is a severe test, and the collection bears it well."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

THREE HUNDRED PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, Engravings and etchings to be sold at auction by order of the executor of the estate of the late E. L. Corlies, New-York; also, by order of R. S. Baldwin, trustee, Baltimore, &c., &c., on the evenings of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, April 17, 18, and 19, at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—EXTRAORDINARY. $1,200,000 WILL BE DRAWN ON APRIL 22, 1873.

1 prize of	$500,000	[illegible]
1 prize of	100,000	100,000
1 prize of	50,000	[illegible]
2 prizes of	25,000	50,000
4 prizes of	10,000	40,000
12 prizes of	5,000	60,000
469 prizes of	500	234,500
1,607 other prizes, amounting to		165,500
2,097 prizes. Total amount drawn		$1,200,000

Only 16,000 tickets. One prize in seven.
Prizes cashed, orders filled, and information furnished.
Highest rates paid for Spanish bank bills, Government securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets, and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

PLANTING SEASON.—TREES AND shrubs, roses, rhododendrons, evergreens, &c., in large variety. For catalogues, address R. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

TAPE WORM Removed in a few hours, with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 3 3d-av. DR. EASTWOOD.

TREES AND PLANTS.—APPLY TO S. B. PARSONS & SONS, Kissena Nurseries, Flushing, N. Y. By Central Railroad from Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, 9½ and 12.

EXPLOSIVE BULLETS! cheap, safe, accurate, certain, destructive. JOHN P. MOORE'S SONS, No. 204 Broadway, New-York.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, and SILVER-WARE bought and sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

POLITICAL.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TUESDAY, April 15, 8 P. M., at Republican Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st. HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.
GEORGE W. LYON, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Secretaries.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, April 14, Mullen, Wilkins & Co., by order of Wm. Nelson, Jr., executor of the estate of Lydia Reebee, deceased, sold the two-story and attic brick house and full lot No. 71 West Forty-first-street, south side, between Wooster-street and South Fifth-avenue, for $21,250, the purchaser being Arthur Gilsender. No other business was transacted. In regard to the other sales of the day noticed to take place out of town, reports, if received, will be made to-morrow. The business marked out for to-day at the Exchange is of special interest, and the particular attention of investors is called to the sale of lots located on the Hudson-st. and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-st., by M. Meeks, Miller & Co., in the sale by partition of the farm of Westchester County real estate, located within the proposed annexation limits; to the sale of City realty by Wm. Kennedy, and to the partition sale of Mount Morris property by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. Full details of all the proposed auctions were given yesterday, but, owing to the importance of the transactions, a recapitulation of them to occur at the Exchange is made to-day.

TODAY'S SALES.

By Messrs. Bell & Co., public auction sale of fifty full-size building lots, three of the same being situated on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street; two located opposite, on the south-west corner of the same avenue, and one adjoining forty-four on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, north and south sides respectively, in rear of above. Also public auction sale of fifty lots on West Eighty-second-street, north side, and on Eighty-third-street, south side, in rear. Also, at 1 o'clock, public auction sales of ninety valuable plots of land, known as Nos. 125 City lots, located in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, and situate respectively on Claremont-avenue, Birch street, and Anderson-avenue between the proposed lines of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth streets—the property of Mr. Charles C. Morgan.

By Wm. Kennedy, public auction sales of the following City real estate—improved and unimproved: Madison-avenue, four lots on the south-east corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, opposite Mount Morris-square; Fourth-avenue, four lots on the south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, two three-story-and-basement brown-stone houses adjoining the above lots, between Fourth and Madison avenues; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, one lot, south side, 225 feet west of Avenue A; One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, two lots, south side, 325 feet east of First-avenue; Fifty-second-street, three lots on the south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Fifty-second-street, the two three-story stone houses, Nos. 344 and 346, near Central Park. Eighty-eighth-street, the two three-story brick dwellings, on the south side, 184.8 feet east of Fourth-avenue; and Thirty-fifth-street, the brick stable and lot, south side, 120 feet west of First-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sales of the three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 154 Hudson-street, east side, twenty feet north of Vesey-street, and the two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 156 Hudson-street, next south, adjoining above. Also, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., partition sale of the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 18 Greenwich-street, the three-story brick house and lot No. 20 Greenwich-street, adjoining to the southward, and the Battery-place, the brick house with store and lot No. 1, south side, north-west corner of South-street.

By Thomas M. Miller, executor's sale, of the three-story brick dwelling and lot, No. 233 East Forty-seventh-street, south side, 325 feet west of Second-avenue. Also foreclosure sales, of the house and lot No. 12 Vestry-street, south side, 25.5 feet east of Hudson-street; and the two-story brick dwelling and lot, No. 243 Bowery, on the west side, in rear of above. Also public auction sale of five lots on West Eighty-second-street, north side, and five lots on West Eighty-third-street, south side, in rear. Also, at 1 o'clock, public auction sales of ninety valuable plots of land, known as No. 125 City lots, located in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, and situate respectively on Claremont-avenue, Birch street, and Anderson-avenue between the proposed lines of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth streets—the property of Mr. Charles C. Morgan.

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SHIPPING.

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FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 19, 10½ A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 26, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M.
CORA (Tons).....SATURDAY, May 10, at 10½ A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, Staterooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100 gold (equal to $125, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country on new system of storage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia, Wednesday, April 16 | Calabria, Saturday, April 19
Java, Wednesday, April 23 | Parthia, Saturday, April 26
China, Wed'day, April 30
Algeria, Wed'day, May 7 | Abyssinia, Saturday, May 10
Africa, Wed'day, May 14 | Batavia, Saturday, May 17

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Glasgow.....Wed., April 16 | Anstralia.....Sat., May 3
Saxonia.....Sat., April 19 | Anchoria.....Wed., May 7
Olympia.....Wed., April 23 | Victoria.....Sat., May 10
Devonia.....Sat., April 26 | Castalia.....Wed., May 14
Italia.....Wed., April 30 | Anglia.....Sat., May 17

The passenger accommodations on steamships of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms can all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Sat. Steamers. Wed. Steamers.
Gold. Currency.
Cabin.....$75 and $85 | $75 and $85
Cabin return tickets, good for one year, allowing best accommodations.....$130 | $130
STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

N. B.—CALIFORNIA SAILS 10 A. M. APRIL 19.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 45 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, Capt.....Saturday, April 19, at 10 A.M.
ITALY, Capt.....Saturday, April 26, at 2 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Somers.....Thursday, May 1, at 9 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80 and $90, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

T. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamships appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, April 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, May 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 3, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding TUESDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For freight or passage (cabin or steerage) apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
P. C. BROWN, No. 56 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, or No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE...Surgeon.....Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE.....Dabbe.....Saturday, May 3
WASHINGTON.....Rodgers.....Saturday, May 17
LAFAYETTE.....Surgeon.....Saturday, May 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry intermediate passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid the trouble of crossing by English railway, and the discomforts of steaming the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....April 16, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. BROWN.....April 23, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR.....April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....May 21, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30. (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 53 Wall-st.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
via LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from state Line Pier, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,960 tons....Wednesday, May 7
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, June 4
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, June 18

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEDEN, for Nassau and Havana, on the 12th April.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKE-FORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, on the 16th April.

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 26th April.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 30th April.

For freight and passage apply to
RICE, DUNHAM & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 50 Pine-st., New-York.

COOK'S EUROPEAN TOURS,

OVER ONE THOUSAND IN NUMBER,

At reductions from 10 to 45 per cent. below ordinary fares, by all lines of steamers. To Vienna, eighty-seven routes; to Italy, seventy-two routes. Circular tickets for Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, the Rhine, &c., by all routes from London. Tickets issued and berths on steamers secured.

COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway,
New-York.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April, giving fares, expenses, &c., for all tours, now ready, price 10c.

Special Personally Conducted Party leaves May 10, for Italy and Vienna, (105 days,) from New-York; $450 gold, which includes all expenses for the tour.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 16.—Steamer COSMA QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall; direct connection at Panama with the steamer MONTANA, Capt. NOLAN, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Passengers of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tomata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer CITY OF NAPA will leave San Francisco April 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWEN, Superintendent.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. & G. R. R.
Agent C. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, April 15.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, April 17.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. The first-class, full-powered iron steamers of this line are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to
E. M. MORGAN'SSONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

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E. M. MORGAN'SSONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:3) A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 6, 8, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4:30, 8:30 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 8:30, 9, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:30 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:30, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:13 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 8:30, 10:34, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:34, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 8:30, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

J. N. GARRETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Manager.

NEW-YORK, MIDLAND AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riversides—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:20, 6:35, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Char ottesburg, Stockholm, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 8:30, 9:25 A. M., 3:25 P. M.; Campgaw, 8:40, 9:35 A. M., 3:35 P. M.; Oakland, 8:45, 9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M.; Bloomingdale, 8:50, 9:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M.; Hawthorne, 9:15 A. M., 4:10 P. M.; Paterson, 9:43, 9:47, 7:35, 9:10, 11:38 A. M., 2:37, 4:34, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Brompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:40 A. M., 5:30 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:30, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 8:35 P. M.

† Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—[Emigrant]—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 9:35 A. M., 9:05, and 8:5 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.,) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:52, 4:35, 5:36, 8:05 (Ex.,) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:36 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:30, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport and Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ALDERNEY OR JERSEY CATTLE.

At Brightside, West Farms, N. Y., on THURSDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public auction THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THOROUGHBRED JERSEY HERD BOOK CATTLE, belonging to and imported and bred by RICHARD M. HOE. Also, several pure bred Scotch stag hounds, from choice imported stock. On view the day previous to the sale. Brightside is on the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Road, one mile east of Morrisania Depot, Harlem Railroad, or two, and three-quarters miles by the Southern Boulevard from Harlem Bridge, 3d-av. Sale to take place, rain or shine. Trains for Morrisania leave Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., at 9:30, 10:15, and 11:40 A. M.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE.—THIS DAY, TUESDAY, April 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

500 packages Malaga Raisins.

At 12 o'clock within their store, cargo brig Como, from Messina, and can be examined on Pier No 6 East River.

ALSO,

Cargo brig Catarini, from Naples, and can be examined on Pier No. 14 East River.

ALSO,

About 1,000 boxes Oranges and Lemons, landing from steam-ships Calabria and Spain.

50 cases Sicily Lemons.

200 cases Valencia Oranges.

BANKRUPT SALE.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the United States District Court, District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the office of S. S. Morris, Esq., Register, at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the outstanding claims of the Lodi Print Works, bankrupts, and of the undersigned as assignee thereof.—Dated April 3, 1873.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

LIBRARY OF S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE, Esq.,

TUESDAY EVENING, April 15, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of the Bibliographical Library belonging to S. Austin Allibone, Philadelphia, comprising the most complete Collection of Books on Bibliography ever offered to the public. Books on exhibition, Clinton Hall sale-rooms. Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART AUCTION,

TUESDAY, 15th April, at 7½ P. M.,
ROCKWOOD GALLERY, NO. 849 BROADWAY
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell the WATER-COLORS AND PENCIL DRAWINGS, &c., of the late Mr. J. F. KENSETT; also a number of FINISHED PICTURES by LOUIS LANG.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—IN MANHATTAN MARKET, foot of 34th-st., North River, a large stand doing a good, business in poultry and game. Inquire at the stand, Nos. 105 and 178.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY,

No. 20 East 14th-st. (second floor,)
Between 5th-av. and University-place.
London-made harness a specialty.
The best quality only, hand-made, of approved styles, at reasonable prices.

SADDLER'S GOODS,

A full assortment of which, including a large stock of Linen and Woolen Summer Horse-sheets, Lap-dusters, Horse Fly-nets, Carriage Robes, Horse Blankets, Chamois Skins, Whips. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A CURTAIN COACH, BUILT by Brewster, of Broome-st. Apply at private stable, No. 196 Lexington-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the "Times" Up-town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

LELAND'S
STUYVESANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870.) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.

GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS DESire from May 1, an unfurnished floor, or three or four rooms, without board, in a private house; between 8th and 23d sts., and 3d and 8th avs.; permanent occupancy will be secured if the accommodations are acceptable. Address, giving terms and full particulars, A. F., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.

Splendid location; cheapest rent in City; two floors furnished for housekeeping; eight rooms, bath, gas, closets, &c.; family private; no moving in May; possession to suit; references. Call for two days.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; no moving in May; references given.

ELEGANT ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors, No. 6 West 38th-st. next to 5th-av.; private house, if desired. Persons visiting town for a few months, and others seeking elegant home comforts, would do well to call immediately.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—A VERY DESIRable second floor, (newly painted,) with unexceptionable private table. Also, two front rooms on the fourth floor. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished apartments, with board; also front room for single gentleman; Summer prices; unexceptionable reference.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS FOR one family; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board. No. 15 West 43d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent; first, second, and third floors; convenient Delmonico's and other restaurants. No. 43 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM and board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, where comforts of home may be enjoyed; references required. Call at No. 218 West 47th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, to gentlemen or couples without children; terms moderate for the Summer.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.

Two rooms on first floor, to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.

Desirable rooms, with board, from April 15 and May 1; no moving; references.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO OR three gentlemen, can have rooms and board in first class house, No. 58 West 19th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, hand-some parlor bedroom; also, third story, large back room, without children, at reasonable rates; references.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, suitable for single gentlemen; no moving in May; references.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANT second-story front room and bed-room, and other rooms, with board; the house is private; references to gentlemen for the Summer; it is like a private house.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST.—A SUITE OF unfurnished rooms in private family living in their own house, with or without board.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, H

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Communication from the Controller—Nomination of Excise Commissioners Confirmed—Leasing Civil Courts.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President Vance in the chair.

Alderman Van Schaick offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be requested to report to this Board a detailed statement of all assessments on church or other property, which have been vacated, remitted or canceled by him, from the 1st of January, 1872, to the present date.

This was adopted, as was also the following, offered by the same gentleman:

Resolved, That the Controller be and is hereby requested to inform this board whether any rebate of interest on taxes on real or personal estate has been made by him during the years 1872 and 1873; and if such rebatement has been made, to report a detailed statement to this department.

The message of the Mayor, printed elsewhere, was then read, and referred to the Committee on the Law Department, and ordered to be printed.

A resolution presented by Alderman Van Schaick, inquiring if any proceedings have been begun to vacate assessments on street-pavements and other improvements begun in 1872, was passed. The usual quarterly report of the Controller was received, and accepted without being read. It was ordered that 500 copies be printed, the Clerk to receive proposals.

The following communication was also received from the Controller and placed on file:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of instruments purporting to be contracts, deposited and registered in the Controller's office during 1872. Statements are also given, showing the amount of payments made upon each contract, and the condition of the respective works at the end of the year. The payments during 1872, as appear by such statement, are as follows:

On work payable in whole or in part from assessment, the means being derived from issue of assessment bonds	$1,947,765 51
On work, the cost of which is payable from taxation	1,186,782 30
On work, the means for which are derived from issue of City stock	114,266 50

The attention of the Common Council is particularly called to the great number of contracts for regulating, grading, sewering, and otherwise improving the streets, now in progress, for the payment of which it will be necessary to provide a large amount of money by the issue of bonds, in anticipation of the collection of assessments upon such work. The amount of bonds outstanding on Dec. 31, 1872, represent the amount of advances to contractor and others, and may be classed as follows:

Amount in advance to contractor and others on works now in course of construction, and for which assessments are not yet confirmed	$5,267,676 55
Amount in advance to contract for which assessments have been confirmed	4,146,428 45
Total	$9,424,104 00

Taking into account the great amount of debt incurred, as above shown, for the benefit of property owners, being represented by assessments levied and open for collection, and in many cases due for a number of years, it is respectfully suggested that new works of this kind hereafter undertaken should be such as are necessary, or called for by property owners having to pay for them. If the property owners are held to pay promptly, the tax-payers will be relieved in not having to provide for interest on improvement bonds.

The report of the Committee on Public Works, requesting the Commissioner of Public Works to have the Arsenal Building, corner of White and Elm streets, properly repaired without delay, was adopted.

Mr. Cooper submitted a report from the Law Committee, with a resolution, directing the Clerk to execute a lease on behalf of the City, for premises on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, belonging to Messrs. Blodgett, for the use of the Ninth District Civil Court, and Fifth District Police Court, for a term of ten years from May 1, 1873, at the rent of $9,000. The rent paid for the court-room now used, on a lease made by William M. Tweed, is $16,000 per annum. This lease, according to a letter submitted by the committee, from the Corporation Counsel, was fraudulently entered into. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

After some discussion, General Order No. 214 was passed. It directs the lease of Nos. 389½ and 391 Fourth-avenue, for five years from May 1 next, at $2,500 per year, for the use of the Sixth District Civil Court, which now occupies the loft over Bradley's stable, at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, at $5,000 per year.

The communication of the Mayor nominating Commissioners of Excise for three years from May 1, was then called up. The following are the names: Messrs. James L. Stewart, of No. 320 East Fifteenth-street; Daniel D. T. Marshall, of No. 137 East Thirty-fourth-street, and John R. Voorhis, of No. 4 Bethune-street. Aldermen Van Schaick, Ottendorfer, Cooper, Conover, Monheimer and others spoke in favor of the nominations, but Alderman Kerr objected because there were no Germans among them.

A motion to postpone the subject was lost. The vote was then proceeded with by yeas and nays. The nominations were confirmed by the following vote:

Affirmative—Vance, Billings, Cooper, Falconer, Monheimer, Miner, Ottendorfer, Van Schaick—8.

Negative—Flanagan, Kerr, Koch, Lysaght, Reilly—5.

The board then adjourned.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, Mr. Wade in the chair. A number of resolutions for paving, curbing, &c., were laid over under the rule. The Committee on Salaries and Offices reported in favor of appointing John S. Clark City Surveyor. The resolution was adopted. A communication was received from the Board of Police, in answer to the resolution inquiring why aliens were employed to clean the streets, &c. [The communication has been already published in THE TIMES.] The communication was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The following resolution of the Board of Aldermen was concurred in:

Whereas, The Controller, doubting the legality of the lease of the premises now occupied by the Sixth District Civil Court, Nos. 61 and 63 Union-place, (south-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street,) and has refused to pay rent therefor, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Controller be, and is hereby authorized and directed to continue to refuse payment of rent for said premises until the question of the legality of the said lease is determined by a suit at law, and an order duly served upon him requiring him to make such payment.

The board then adjourned.

LEAKS IN THE TREASURY.

Communication From the Mayor to the Common Council.

The following message was sent to the Common Council, yesterday, by Mayor Havemeyer, in relation to the communication addressed to him by Controller Green, previously published:

APRIL 14, 1873.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

I deem it my duty to call your special attention to the inclosed communication, addressed to me by the Controller, as it embodies the views of that officer upon one of the worst of the leaks of our City Treasury. My own experience in the matter of assessments, and recent disclosures, fully warrant me in saying that, notwithstanding the check which the late governmental banditti have received, they still find herein a rich harvest of frauds, which in the aggregate are a heavy load upon our already overburdened tax-payers, and the manner in which the Common Council see proper to authorize local improvements, though sanctioned by precedent, and free from all suspicion of wrong on your part, offers, nevertheless, as the Controller's communication shows, an easy and ready excuse to set aside the assessments initiated and imposed in the accustomed fashion. The Controller is no doubt right in inferring that the laws which authorize assessments are loosely drawn, and offer too many facilities for interested parties, through the agency of sharp lawyers, to relieve themselves from their just burdens, and saddle them upon the tax-payers generally. Still it may well be doubted whether the evils from which the public thus suffer are attributable so much to the laxity of the laws as to the incompetency, corruption, and inattention to technical details of those charged with their administration. I fear it is too late to initiate legislation for relief in the direction pointed to by the Controller during the present session, so it would be well were your honorable body voluntarily to adopt measures which would diminish a recourse to the courts for the evading of assessments. If you were to make it a rule of your body not to authorize any local improvements unless a majority of the owners who will have to pay the assessment, in amount and number, petition for the same, it is safe to predict that hereafter our courts would be comparatively free from litigation in this matter. Many of the assessments which in recent years have been levied upon property-owners have been imposed and levied against their most earnest and vehement remonstrances, and were in some cases so inequitable in themselves that even well-meaning and law-abiding citizens were willing to aid in rolling from their shoulders the burdens thus foisted upon them. The manner in which favoritism conferred special advantages, as illustrated by a recent publication and diagram, offers some justification for the resort for legal relief from what frequently amounted to a confiscation of property. A careful study of the estimates and assessments for the past few years will very clearly demonstrate that when the City Treasury was to be depleted our City rulers and their next friends did not divide on party lines. It may be objected to the course I recommend, that the majority of the property-owners on the line of any proposed improvement may not sign such a petition, although there may be an imperative necessity for the improvement. I have yet to learn, after some experience with those of our citizens who own unimproved and improved City property, that their self-interest is so inert that it is not to be trusted to do the necessary thing to initiate an improvement which will beneficially affect their property. The thing they will not do is prematurely to petition the Common Council, and it is well they should not. Many of the local improvements are instigated by real estate speculators, who buy on a margin in the hope of giving a momentary fictitious value to lots which, for the purposes of the City's wants for habitations, may not be required for a generation. Against such improvements, and their consequent assessments, substantial holders of real estate should set their faces. In any event the City, in such a case, should not be burdened with the cost of the improvements, but such improvement, when made by and with the consent of a majority of the owners, would, if the expense were equitably assessed, remain in all probability where it should rest, a self-imposed burden, for a more than compensative benefit to the owners of the property in the locality affected. The remedy I have suggested, or some one equally effective, ought to be at once provided for by you. This fraud upon the public of proceeding with local improvements nominally at the expense of the parties whose properties are benefited, while really the benefit is secured to them at the expense of the City at large, should be prevented, and I hope the subject will receive your early attention.

Yours, W. F. HAVEMEYER.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

An Actuary, Book-Keeper, and Expert Testify—Personal Loans—Alleged Deficit.

The Legislative Committee on Grievances resumed its session yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, with C. W. Herrick as chairman, for the purpose of investigating the charges made in the petition of Stephen English against F. E. Winston, the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Sewell appeared as counsel for the company, Mr. Darlington for Stephen English, and O. T. Attwood for the committee.

Shephard Homans, who had previously testified, was called and cross-examined by Mr. Sewell, and deposed to certain details of the management of the Mutual Insurance Company, the mode of charging dividends as cash receipts, the distribution of surplus, and charging bonuses to officers to the dividend account. After which he continued: All the officers were benefited by the system of bonus except Mr. Abbott, the Secretary. Mr. Winston was benefited by it. The system of bonus lasted for two or three years. It is usual in all companies to have a large amount on hand for investment and to pay losses. The Mutual Life Insurance Company is limited in its securities, such as Federal, State, and Municipal stocks, bonds, and mortgages. Loans on real estate are made on the basis of fifty per cent. of the value. A sufficient amount of money should be kept on hand awaiting investments, but witness thought the Mutual kept more on hand than was necessary. He had known Stephen English four or five years. A deposit of $40,000 United States stocks would be sufficient security for a loan of $30,000; and the facts of Mr. Winston's loan to Mr. Huested, the State Agent, of $30,000 was investigated by the Board, the majority of which approved of Winston's course. A minority report was presented by only one member of the Board. The cash-book will show the transaction fully. The company lost nothing by the loans to Col. North and Mr. Seymour. The transaction was not strictly correct, as it was on personal security only of Mr. Winston, and the money was reported to be in the hands of the cashier. Moneys advanced to a State agent without proper security, under concealment, was in violation of the charter, no matter what its object might have been. Witness had not seen in print the statement that Mr. Winston and Mr. McCurdy were trying to get a certain person appointed as Superintendent of Insurance in order to cover up their misappropriation of the company's funds, before Stephen English made it, and had no knowledge of misapplication in loaning moneys on insufficient security except in the case of the State agent. Witness was never very fully in accord with Mr. Winston officially. The complaint against witness was not the immediate cause of his leaving the company. He had acted as consulting actuary for other companies while receiving a salary as actuary of the Mutual; but it was merely giving advice, and in most cases without pay.

John Oliver, foreman of Bradstreet & Co., printers of the *Insurance Times*, testified to the receipt of certain letters from Sewell & Pierce threatening legal proceedings against the firm, as printers of libelous matter, should they continue to print that paper. In consequence of these letters the firm refused to print it any longer.

John H. Buhle, formerly book-keeper of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was next called, and testified that he knew of the loaning of the money to Mr. Huested, the State Agent. Of his own knowledge he was not aware of any other misapplication of the company's funds. Witness had read some of the charges in the *Insurance Times*, but had taken very little interest in them. The malappropriation of money belonging to the Mutual Life Insurance Company by Mr. Winston was a matter of common rumor among insurance men before English published his articles. During the Dennis Burns investigation it was generally rumored that the committee had been "seen."

Mr. Sewell wanted to know what the word "seen" meant, but was answered by one of the committee that it was a Legislative phrase, and was well understood. [Laughter.]

Examination resumed—Witness knew the whole transaction of the loan of $30,000 to Mr. Huested, as he was security clerk at the time. Mr. Winston had authority to buy stock, and it was stated on the book kept by Mr. Winston's son that the $30,000 was paid for stock. When the loan was repaid it was credited as stock redeemed, and this Mr. Winston had no right to do. No such securities were presented to witness for entry, and it would have been his duty to have entered the transaction at once. He believed no such stock was bought. He knew of documents being carried in the drawer as cash which were not actually cash. Witness had heard of Mr. Winston's use of proxies, and on one occasion saw the proxies produced when an opposition was expected.

To Mr. Sewell—Witness stated the facts publicly, long before they were published, at the time when Mr. English was the petted advocate of the Mutual Life. He had known Mr. English a very long time, and had heard that he was considered a "hard case," especially latterly by the Mutual Life. He could not state what was the general character of Mr. English for truth and veracity. It was generally reported and believed that the Mutual Life pays George W. Miller a salary of $5,000 a year, because he has secrets in his possession which, if published, would be very damaging to the company. There is no particular good feeling between witness and Mr. Winston; but the feeling is personal, arising from Winston's false statements under oath relative to witness' character.

James Alexander Mowatt testified that he wrote the article which appeared in the *Insurance Times* for October, 1872, and collated it from a tabulated statement published in 1870, and from the Massachusetts reports of 1871. From a calculation then made he arrived at the fact that a deficiency existed of $11,113,239. The calculation was made from the sworn statements of the company for twenty-eight years.

To Mr. Sewell—As an expert, witness asserted that the accounts of the Mutual Life show the deficit of over $11,000,000. The deficit might be accounted for through the payment of dividends and bad entries. Witness would not land a company with only 168 cents to the dollar of its assets, and would not insure in it. It would be good assets providing a company knew its liabilities; but with policies running thirty or forty years, and money loaned on house-property, such assets could not be considered good. With a large fire the house-property would be valueless; it would likely cost more to clear the site of the ruins than the land would be worth. Within only a radius of fifty miles from the State line, the loaning of $58,000,000 on house-property is very risky, and the Mutual Life must, therefore, have made several risky loans. The radius should be as broad as the whole United States.

The committee then adjourned until Wednesday next, at 3 P. M., at Albany.

A Panic on the Ferry-Boat Westfield.

Yesterday morning the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield, on her first trip to this City, and when off Robbin's Reef, was the scene of a panic among the passengers. There were about 900 persons on board, many of whom were ladies returning to the City after spending Sunday on the island. Suddenly a loud explosion startled the passengers, and the terrible disaster of two years ago came vividly to their memory. A large volume of steam filled the cabin and caused additional terror to its panic-stricken occupants. The utmost excitement prevailed, and many leaped through the windows to the deck, expecting instant death. The officers of the boat went among the excited crowd and succeeded in quieting the panic. It was said in explanation that a break had occurred in the pipe which conducts steam from the chimney over the boiler to the pipes in the saloon. The damage was repaired, and the Westfield reached her pier in safety.

Fair in Aid of the "Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm."

A fair for the benefit of the "Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm," was opened last evening in Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway.

There was a large quantity of useful and ornamental goods displayed on the stands, the gifts of charitable ladies, and the floral tables were very neat and attractive. The opening address was delivered shortly after 8 o'clock by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., in which he dwelt on the usefulness and necessity for the support of that institution, after which a number of solos were rendered in a superior manner by Miss Nettie Sterling. A band of music was also present, which played a number of selections from Strauss, Meyerbeer, Rossini, &c. There was a large attendance, and many articles were disposed of during the evening.

RECORD OF CRIME.

A Warning to Car Thieves—Sentences by Recorder Hackett Yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, Michael Mahoney alias Donovan, known by the name of "The Wreck," and leader of a desperate gang of railroad thieves, who prowl around the Fourth Ward, was placed on trial, charged with robbing Peter R. Corson, of No. 319 East Twentieth-street, of a pocket-book containing $45 on the night of the 5th April, while the complainant, accompanied by his little son was trying to get inside a Third-avenue car. The prisoner, with two other men, not arrested, blocked up the front platform, and when Mr. Corson, attempted to get inside, Mahoney threw his arm around complainant's neck, and held him tightly, at the same time plunging his hand into the gentleman's pocket and taking his pocket-book. Assistant District-Attorney Russell, in stating the case, said this was one of a class of villains who should be taught that the railroads of the City were intended for the conveyance of honest citizens, and not for the operations of gangs of thieves. The prosecuting officers had determined to spare no pains in bringing those fellows to justice, and having them severely punished. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to State Prison for twenty years.

Joseph McDermott, indicted for stabbing Michael Kehoe, No. 168 Duane-street, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Mary Randell, charged with stealing $39 from Charles Zipp, of Franklin, N. J., on the 4th inst., was found guilty and sent to State Prison for two years.

William P. Butler, of Washington, against whom three indictments for forgery had been found, was brought up to plead. One of the indictments charged the prisoner with having represented himself as George Bates Savage, member of the firm of the name in Washington, and with having forged the name of that gentleman to a money order, on which he obtained $70 from William Mills, of No. 7 Warren-street. The second indictment charged Butler with having represented himself as an agent of the firm of B. W. Reed & Sons, Washington. He ordered a quantity of soap from Colgate & Co., No. 55 John-street, stated that he was short of money, and received $40 on a bogus order. The other indictment charged the prisoner with having obtained $50 from the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-street, on an order, to which he had forged the name of Walter E. Savage, of Washington. The orders were all subsequently discovered to be forgeries. Butler pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

The Career of a Criminal.

Michael Donovan, alias Mahoney, who was convicted, at General Sessions, yesterday, of robbing Mr. Peter A. Carson, on the front platform of a Third-avenue car, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to twenty years in the State Prison, is an old offender. By his conviction and sentence the City is well ridden of one of its most desperate ruffians, who has merged into a young life a crowded career of crime. Michael Donovan, alias Mahoney, but better known to thieves and policemen under the alias of "The Wreck," was born in the Fourth Ward of this City, where his parents now reside. His parents, poor in means, were not able to furnish him with money sufficient to satisfy his vicious tastes, and he, breaking from all restraint when a mere boy, became a thief. He graduated in the den at the corner of James-slip and Water-street, known as "Slaughter-house Point," from the frequency of murders committed within its walls. There he learned the modes of robbery from Johnny Dobb, the bank burglar; Jack Lowry, the river thief; John McClosky, alias Malutz, the noted burglar; Soldier Brown, the Water-street desperado of the day, and others. From the lowest grade of thievery, he rose from being a dock rat, until during the past few years his name has become known to almost every detective in the country. His associates have been Thos. Cummings, Denis Brady, the Kensington Park Bank robber; Joe Dollard, alias Dowlett; Martin Broderick, whose wonderful escape from Auburn Prison was reported in THE TIMES a month ago; Sam Lake, John Keefe, alias "Johnny the Greek;" Abe Coakley, and other desperate thieves. Donovan's portrait is No. 688 in the Rogues' Gallery at Central Office. After serving many terms on Blackwell's Island for petty robberies, Donovan, with Broderick, planned and executed the rescue of Abe Coakley from the Penitentiary, which daring exploit created no little excitement at the time of its occurrence, four years ago. Coakley was one of the crew of the guard-boat, which the conspirators signaled by waving a handkerchief from the City side of the East River, the keeper thinking that it was the doctor who wanted the boat. No sooner did the boat touch the pier than Donovan and Broderick covered the guard with revolvers, and Coakley jumping ashore, escaped. The robbery of the messenger-boy of the Stevens Bank, of Hoboken, was the next daring act perpetrated by Donovan. While the boy was going to the Stevens floating battery, Donovan and Broderick knocked him senseless with a sand-bag, and jumping into a boat which was in waiting, rowed over to New-York, and escaped for the time. They were arrested by Chief Donovan, of Hoboken, who found that they hired rooms opposite the bank, and had watched the messenger for weeks before the opportunity offered for robbing him. Owing to the boy being struck senseless, he could not swear to their identity, and they were discharged. Then Donovan, with Denis Brady and Cummings, robbed and almost beat to death Mr. Albert Bornowsky, a merchant of this City, in the Marion House, a year ago. Owing to political influence with "the Ring," he only received six months' imprisonment. In appearance he is about five feet eight inches in height, well built, rather handsome features, small thin face, clean shaven, having blue-gray eyes. In reference to the present case, on which he has been convicted, Johnny the Greek and Coakley used every underhand effort to save Donovan from his merited fate, but were foiled by District-Attorney Phelps.

Business in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, John Johnson, who was arraigned on a charge of burglary, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for five years. Edward Dent was convicted of burglary in the third degree, but sentence was deferred. The case of George Schieffelin, who is indicted for the murder of his wife, was set down peremptorily for trial yesterday morning, but owing to the indisposition of his counsel it was postponed until to-day. Robert P. Bleakeley, the alleged murderer of Maud Merrill, alias Mary Anne Foley, will be tried to-morrow morning, if the Schieffelin case will be concluded to-day.

Reform in The Tombs—Condition of the Murderers.

During the past week, many improvements have been introduced into the management of the City Prison by Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The absurd and improper custom of allowing scores of curious persons to visit the prison, and inspect the prisoners like so many wild beasts in a menagerie, has been entirely done away with, and Mr. Kellogg, the Secretary of the Commissioners, has been directed to issue passes only to relatives of prisoners, and all other visitors are required to have special passes from Commissioner Bell. Separate tickets, distinct in color, are given male and female visitors on entering the prison, precluding the possibility of an escape. Every official connected with the prison wears a uniform while on duty. Bath-rooms, with hot and cold water, have been fitted up on each tier, and every prisoner is required to use them. The prison is cleaned down every day, and the cells whitewashed every week. Warden Johnson visits every cell each day, and asks each prisoner if they have any complaint to make. By order of the Board of Commissioners, the rules regarding admission to the prison are not applied to representatives of the Press, a resolution of the board having been passed inviting the criticism of the Press on the management of the prison.

James C. King, charged with having shot and killed Anthony O'Neill, in Judge Sutherland's office in Pine-street, is suffering from consumption. His removal to Bellevue Hospital has been recommended by Dr. Nealis, the prison physician, and it will probably be ordered in a few days. Nixon, the condemned murderer, is in good health and spirits, Father Duranquet, the chaplain, having instilled some degree of manly resignation into him. Stokes, Scannell, and Sharkey are cheerful, and appear to enjoy their prison life as much as men in their position can be expected to do.

Judge Smalley Gives a Useful Hint to the Lawyers.

Judge Smalley, the United States District Judge for Vermont, is holding the April term of the United States Circuit Court. He does not feel inclined take up any collateral business, and for that reason declined yesterday morning to hear an application for the writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in behalf of Charles Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer.

His Honor has become somewhat alive to the dilatory habits of many of the members of the Bar here, and gave them to understand very unmistakably, yesterday morning, that he was not here to trifle nor to be trifled with. He told the Bar that he was out of patience with their applications for delays, and that thereafter when the calendar was called, if the plaintiff was not ready he would dismiss the case, or if the defense was not ready he would order judgment by default, unless some very good reason was shown why this should not be done.

Burglary in Chambers-Street.

On Saturday afternoon some unknown thieves entered the cutlery-store of B. J. Eyres & Co., on the second floor of the premises No. 90 Chambers-street, and carried off $1,200 worth of fine cutlery. The burglary was effected by forcing open the door leading from the hallway, and so quietly was this done that the occupants of the upper floors of the premises, who had not yet left the building, were not aware of the robbery that was being perpetrated. The goods were placed in an express wagon, drawn up in front of the premises, and the vehicle was driven off without having attracted any attention. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained.

A Series of Burglaries in Passaic City, New-Jersey.

Passaic City, in Passaic County, N. J., was, on Sunday night, the scene of a series of burglaries. The first robbery was committed in a new building in Main-avenue, where a tool-chest was broken open and a number of chisels stolen. With these, it is supposed, entrance was effected to the other places. The house of Wm. Franklin, on Main-avenue, was entered, and a quantity of tools stolen, but they were subsequently thrown away in the yard, where they were found yesterday. The stable of Joseph Dunn, on State-street, was broken into, but the thieves finding nothing, set fire to a hay-stack, which called out the Fire Department, and the flames were speedily extinguished. The house of Robert Foulds, on Paulison-avenue, was broken into, and a lot of plated-ware stolen, together with two Spring overcoats. Nothing taken from this house was recovered. About midnight, as two clerks employed in the hardware store of Kipp & Co., and who sleep in the building, were returning from a friend's house they were surprised, as they entered a side door, to see a man rush out of the front door. They immediately gave chase, but the man disappeared in a lumber-yard near by, and they were unable to find him. They then obtained the aid of Officer Oldis, and after a careful search, the fugitive was found concealed in a corner of the yard. He gave his name as James Clark, and said he was eighteen years old, and resided with his parents at No. 199 Ninth-street, Jersey City. On being examined at the police station, yesterday, he denied his guilt, and said he had not been in the store, nor was he concealed in the yard; he was merely walking through because the stone walks of the street hurt his feet. He was committed for trial. The only property taken from the store was two revolvers and a dozen pocket-knives, which were found in the lumber-yard in which Clark was discovered.

The Brooklyn Wife-Murder—Result of the Post-Mortem.

Dr. Shepard yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the body of Mary Moran, who, as already published, died at No. 28 North Portland-avenue, on Friday evening last, from the effects of a beating from her husband, who is now in custody. The examination revealed three scalp contusions, evidently made by kicks. Both eyes were discolored, particularly the left, which was also considerably swelled. The neck was discolored and swelled, as if from strangulation. The woman was a hard drinker, and her death was probably hastened by habitual intemperance. The inquest will be held at 2 P. M. to-day. Dr. Otterson, the Health Officer, was prompt in sending notification to the Coroner's office, on learning of the case, on Saturday afternoon.

The Goodrich Mystery—Release of Lucetta Armstrong.

District-Attorney Britton appeared before Judge Tappan yesterday and moved that Mrs. Lucette Armstrong, who had been detained in Raymond-street Jail as a witness in the Goodrich murder case, be released on her own recognizance, as no one had yet appeared to go bail for her. Judge Tappan granted the motion, and subsequently Mrs. Armstrong was brought from Raymond-street Jail to the District-Attorney's office, and released on her own recognizance to appear again when wanted by the Coroner. Mrs. Armstrong seemed much pleased at her release, and immediately left for home. No time has yet been fixed for the continuation of the inquest.

The Brooklyn Malpractice Case.

Mrs. Helena Kolls, the South Brooklyn physician charged with malpractice by a woman calling herself Mrs. Arlington, was brought from Raymond-street Jail and arraigned before Judge Delmar, yesterday. Mrs. Arlington, although out of danger, was too ill to appear, and on consultation with Capt. Ferry, Justice Delmar allowed Mrs. Kolls to go home, an officer being detailed to keep guard at her house, and compel her attendance when wanted.

Incendiary Fire in Brooklyn.

The entire stock of Daniels' costume depot, No. 415 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning. The confectionery store of Ghlar & Ahrens, on the first floor, was damaged $1,000 by fire and water; insured for $1,500 in the Firemen's Trust Company. The building, belonging to the Willoughby estate, was damaged $800; fully insured. The stock of Mr. Daniels was insured for $2,000 in the Williamsburg and Manhattan Companies. He says his loss is $6,000. The fire broke out in two places in the costume-room, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. About three weeks since an attempt was made to destroy the same establishment, fire being set in a closet and under a shelf in the costume-room. At that time it was promptly discovered and extinguished. The Fire-Marshal commenced an investigation yesterday, but, so far, the identity of the incendiary has not been established.

Paterson, N. J., Charter Election.

The charter election in Paterson passed off quietly yesterday, and though a light vote was polled, there were so many split tickets in the field that returns were made very slowly, and at 11 o'clock last night were still incomplete.

Albert G. Van Dier, Republican, and Albert D. Winfield, Democrat, are elected Tax Commissioners over Thomas Bromley, Republican, and Albert Flynn, Democrat, by fair majorities. William Cooke, Republican, is elected Alderman, in the First Ward, over Van Blarcom, Democrat.

In the Second Ward William Campbell, Democrat, is probably elected over Henry Ackerman, Republican.

In the Third Ward, Smith and Croysdale were the Republican candidates, and S. B. Field the Democratic. The contest was very close between Smith and Field, and the returns, so far as received, indicate the election of the latter.

In the Fourth Ward there was no opposition to John Swinburne, the Republican candidate.

In the Fifth Ward, John Bustard, Republican, is probably elected over John H. Hopper, Democrat.

In the Sixth Ward, James Ayers, Republican, is probably elected over Neil McKiernan, Democrat.

Dr. John Quinn, Democrat, is elected in the Seventh.

In the Eighth Ward the Democrats placed Schwatz and Sweeny in the field, against Alderman Powell, Republican. The returns show a close vote between Powell and Schwatz, with a fair indication that the former is successful.

Sectarian Difficulties in the Jersey City Public Schools.

As the Jersey City Board of Education last night was about to adjourn, Mr. Norton arose and said that complaint had been made to him that a scholar had been compelled to leave one of the schools for refusal to take part in certain exercises. He did not know what truth there was in the statements, and was not prepared to give the facts, not knowing them to be such, but in order to avoid all further difficulty, he would offer a resolution that "no child be compelled to take part in any devotional exercises, vocal or otherwise in opposition to the wishes of its parents." Many of the members seriously deprecated the introduction of this question at all before the board, but a discussion arose which bid fair to become a warm one, when the whole matter was referred to Superintendent of Schools Dickinson, for investigation into the truth of the statements which had been made to Mr. Norton. He was also instructed to report to the board what was the custom of principals in opening schools, and whether other devotional exercises than those prescribed by the State law were allowed in any of the schools.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The entire $300,000 of new capital by which it is proposed to resuscitate the bank has now been subscribed for, and it is expected that the institution will be opened for business by the end of the present week. The Board of Directors together with the President, Mr. A. S. Cameron, are now devoting the whole of their energies toward the perfecting of the necessary arrangements.

Client Against Counsel.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Messrs. Breen and Spellissy, as counsel for Mrs. Mary J. O'Farrell, made a motion for an order to compel George A. Mott, former counsel of Mrs. O'Farrell, to pay over to her $1,525 and interest, (less his counsel fee,) which she claims he collected for her, but retained for his own use. Judge Barrett sent the matter to a reference to ascertain the facts and report the same to the court for its action thereon.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The members of the Tammany Central Association opened their new club-house, No. 108 East Thirty-first-street, last night.

The Société Alsacienne-Lorraine during the past month cared for twenty-one Alsacian and Lorraine immigrants at an expense of $236.

Charles G. Bartlett, second mate of the bark Oneci, was yesterday arrested for desertion, and committed to jail, in default of $500 bail.

At a meeting of the Public Health Association of New-York, held at No. 128 Second-avenue, last evening, a paper was read by Carl Pfeiffer on "The Air of Our Dwellings."

During the week ending the 5th inst., 37,169 loads of ashes, garbage and rubbish were removed from the City, at a cost of $22,064 05, by the Street-cleaning Department.

Yesterday the representatives of the petroleum trade met at the Produce Exchange and appointed a committee to draw up rules and regulations for the government of the trade.

Detective Napoleon B. Woolridge, of Central Office, for many years attached to the Sixth Precinct under Captain, afterward Superintendent, Jourdan, is seriously ill.

Frederick Carl Henrik Godliche, a seaman on the Danish brig Eegelien, was arrested yesterday for desertion, and held by Commissioner Osborn, subject to the action of the Danish Consul.

Application will be made to Judge Woodruff, this morning, for the release of Carl Vogt, on the ground that the case is not governed by the Extradition Treaty between Prussia and this country.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association met, last night, at No. 161 Eighth-avenue, Col. John W. Marshall in the chair. Addresses on the City charter were delivered by several members.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Conrad Ormsby, who had been arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, was permitted to go on parole to appear for further examination to-day.

Company K, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, gave their sixth annual ball, at the armory, corner of Ludlow and Grand streets, last evening. The festivities were opened by the unveiling of a large oil-painting of the late Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, by Col. Kavanagh.

Margaret E. Whitney applied to the Supreme Court, yesterday, to have a decree of divorce, previously obtained against her by her husband, James W. Whitney, set aside, on the ground that she was deceived as to the nature of the proceedings. The Court reserved its decision.

The various French organizations of this City met last evening at West Houston-street, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the evacuation of France by the Germans. The 5th of September, the birthday of Lafayette, is named for the ceremony.

Rev. Henry Morgan lectured in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, Eastern Branch, last evening, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church. This was his ninth and last lecture in New-York. He opens a course of lectures in Providence this week.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of City Works, yesterday, refused to certify Frank Swift's offal bills.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, passed a resolution authorizing justices to commit prisoners to the Penitentiary for the same periods as if sent to State Prison.

James Burgess, who, with three others, recently attempted to break out of Raymond-street Jail, was yesterday convicted of forging a check for $600 on the Mechanics' Bank. He was remanded for sentence.

A large and interesting collection of pictures, property of Mr. Louis Dürr, are now on exhibition at the German Bank building, in Union-square, during the day and evening for the benefit of the German Hospital.

A course of Sunday evening sermons is to be preached at the Episcopal Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avenues, Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith, D.D., of New-York, will open the series next Sunday.

A conference between officials and legislators was held at Senator Perry's office, yesterday. The advisability of creating the office of Registrar of Arrears was discussed, and a section creating the office will probably be introduced into the charter.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Morrisania, to-morrow evening.

The ladies of the First Baptist Church, North New-York, will open a fair in their new house of worship, on Alexander-avenue, this evening, for the purpose of raising funds wherewith to furnish the edifice.

The Presbytery of Westchester will meet in the Church of Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. John Hancock, of Mount Kisco, will preach the opening sermon. The meeting will continue until Thursday.

Yesterday morning an unoccupied house, belonging to Mr. Charles Woodward, on Washington-avenue, near Twelfth-street, Tremont, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished after damaging the property to the extent of about $1,000; covered by insurance in the London and Globe Companies.

NEW-JERSEY.

The April term of the United States District Court, Judge Nixon presiding, will meet at Trenton to-day.

The centre partition wall of the Kirkpatrick Memorial Chapel, at New-Brunswick, was blown down yesterday, involving a loss of about $1,200.

The residence of Edwin Hewitt, No. 159 Fairmount-avenue, Newark, was entered by burglars Sunday night, and robbed of $100 in money.

A Pullman palace-car standing at the Jersey City Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, took fire yesterday morning from the woodwork becoming overheated by the stove. The interior of the car was damaged about $5,000.

John Odell, a grave-digger, lately of Market-street, Paterson, was drowned on Sunday night in endeavoring, while intoxicated, to cross the Passaic River by a narrow plank which spans the ties between the tracks on the Midland Railway Bridge.

Yesterday the charter election took place in Trenton, but at a late hour no sufficient returns had been made to allow of any fair estimates. The wards are large, and full returns are not usually received before daylight. The vote is close and the result in doubt.

The trial of Van Winkle Bogert for complicity in the murder of Ransom Burroughs, at Paterson, in December, 1871, was yesterday again postponed, owing to the serious illness of Judge Bedle, Presiding Justice of the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The South Classis of the Bergen Reformed Church will meet this morning at 9 o'clock in the Wayne-street Reformed Church, Jersey City. In the afternoon a sermon will be preached by Rev. B. C. Taylor, the oldest minister of the Church in New-Jersey.

A man named Doty, residing in Millstone, was drugged and robbed in a New-Brunswick saloon, Saturday night. He has no recollection of drinking more than one glass of liquor, nor does he know where he got it. He was found at the railroad depot at a late hour unconscious, and did not fully recover his sense until yesterday.

Yesterday a man named Jeremiah Hughes, aged twelve years, was picking coal on the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Hoboken, and undertook to cross in front of a train, when the engine knocked him down and ran over him, severing his right arm and leg, and fracturing his skull. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, but the physicians said it was impossible to do anything for him.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

RECEIVER OF TAXES.	
From taxes and interest	$4,724 98
COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.	
From street openings and improvements and interest	26,747 24
BUREAU OF ARREARS.	
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent, and interest	5,387 41
BUREAU OF CITY REVENUE.	
From market rents and fees, &c.	108 25
Total	$36,967 88

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner Kessler was notified yesterday that John McGuire, a young man residing at No. 331 East Thirty-first-street, had died in Bellevue Hospital from a pistol-shot wound received at the hands of some party unknown, on the night of the 17th of March last. The circumstances attendant on the shooting were as follows: He had been attending a ball in Putnam Hall, corner of Twelfth-street and Third-avenue, and on his way home, in Third-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, stopped to look at a Third-avenue car, in which there was a fight going on. He heard a report of a pistol, and felt he was shot in the ancle. A policeman came up and took him to Bellevue Hospital. Erysipelas set in, and death resulted.

Matthew Collins, formerly a well-known First Ward politician, was found dead in Cedar, near West-street, yesterday.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foot of Stanton-street, East River, yesterday, and taken to the Morgue.

Patrick Ryan, the cousin of John McDermott, the laborer who brutally murdered his wife, Maria, on Sunday morning, at their residence, No. 482 West Fifty-second-street, was admitted to bail in $1,500, by Coroner Herrman, yesterday, to appear as a witness at the inquest in the case, which will be held as soon as McDermott recovers from the wounds he inflicted on himself in his attempt to commit suicide after murdering his wife.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

The Committee of One Hundred Opposed to Any Amendments.

The Charter proposed by the Brooklyn Committee of One Hundred is at present the chief topic of conversation in political circles in Brooklyn. The Charter, being uncompromising in its provisions, meets with considerable opposition from not a few, and the Legislative Committee of One Hundred have held several conferences, both in Albany and in Brooklyn, with the representatives of Kings County in the Legislature, on the question of amending some of the more sweeping sections. The opposition to amendments culminated at the meeting of the committee in the rooms at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, Mr. Franklin Woodruff presided as usual, and after the motion to go into executive session had been put and lost by a vote of 13 to 3, the report of the Legislative Committee was called for. Mr. John W. Hunter said that it was desirable that the result of the recent conferences should be known; that the committee should know exactly what amount of trafficing and creation of offices to suit needy politicians had been going on. He was in favor of the charter in its original integrity as it left the hands of the committee. Mr. Wm. Marsh and Col. A. C. Davis spoke to similar effect, and the latter offered the following:

Whereas, The negotiations between the Legislative Committee of this body and the Assembly at Albany, on the charter, have resulted in destroying its most valuable features, and particularly in retaining the obnoxious provision for three heads to each of the several City Departments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all the efforts of this association be directed to securing the passage of the charter as originally adopted by this association.

Resolved, That no member of this association, except on his own responsibility, be authorized to propose any amendment to the charter.

Resolved, That all commissions and heads of departments consisting of three members should be abolished immediately by the Legislature and placed under one responsible head.

The resolutions were referred to the Legislative Committee, and the committee adjourned.

McClintock Memorial Association.

The McClintock Memorial Association held its annual meeting, yesterday afternoon, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, Bishop Foster presiding. After the devotional exercises, the annual reports were presented and adopted.

The officers elected were: Mrs. A. B. Stout, Acting President; Mrs. D. D. Chamberlin, Treasurer; and Mrs. Dr. Strong, Corresponding Secretary.

The amount of money received during the past year was $1,500. The money raised by the association is entirely applied to assist young men who are preparing for the ministry at Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J.

Addresses were delivered by Prof. Butts, of the Drew Seminary, and by Rev. Mr. Banneigea, a native Hindoo, who is pursuing his studies at the same institution.

The Maritime Association.

The Maritime Association of the port of New-York met yesterday, and after discussing the bills introduced in the present session of the Legislature seeking the abolition of the Quarantine Commission, passed a resolution expressing their opinion that the office was one of importance and absolute necessity for the protection of the health and commerce of the City and port, and stating that the present board gave general satisfaction and met with their entire approbation. A resolution was also passed asking for an appropriation for the Quarantine Board to enable them to further extend their useful operations. Copies of the resolutions were forwarded to the proper authorities at Albany. The treasurer's report shows a net balance on hand of $5,000.

A "Little Bill" Against the City.

An elderly lady, giving her name as Miss Jane White, and claiming to live at No. 89 Amity-street, went to the Controller's office yesterday morning, and demanded to see Mr. Green, saying that she wanted to collect $60,000,000 which the City owed her. She was referred to Pay-master Clark, to whom she further explained that the money had been paid into the City Treasury for her some years ago. Her lawyer had told her that she would have no difficulty in collecting $20,000 of it, at least, and she had come for the installment, if it wasn't convenient to let her have the whole of her "little bill." The official explained to her that he had no warrant for the payment of any such bill, and the insane lady left much disappointed, and vowing that she would seek redress elsewhere.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14.—Spirits Turpentine higher; sales at 52c. Resin firm at $2 75 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 25 for Hard; $3 50 for Yellow Dip, and $4 for Virgin. Tar higher; sales at $2 80.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market quiet under heavy receipts, and nothing was doing except in good to choice Steers, which sold at $5 25@$5 75 for fair to good, and $6 25@$6 50 for choice, ranging from 1,350 to 1,500 lbs.; a lot of 1,280-lb. corn-fed Texas brought $5 10; market closed quiet. many Cattle remain unsold; shipments, 1,200 head. Hogs fairly active and higher; receipts, 8,500 head; sales at $5 25@$5 50 for common to choice; most sales at $5 35@$5 40; shipments, 11,000 head. Sheep rather dull; receipts, 1,300 head; sales choice lots at $6 37½@$6 50.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship St. Thomas, from Port-au-Prince, &c.—F. Schultz, C. Haederitjen and son, P. C. Clement, R. Iliveron, T. D. Paret, T. D. Rodrigues, A. A. Uienzo and wife, J. Esperiel, C. A. Van Boppelin.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....5:22 | Sun sets......6:39 | Moon rises....9:48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:09 | Gov. Island..9:58 | Hell Gate...11:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, April 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Pembroke, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff, &c., Baxter & Co.; France, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst & Co.; Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland, J. F. Ames & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, Alexander, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Ship Greenock, (Br.,) Lolle, Port-au-Spain, A. Baxter & Co.

Barks Marianna VII., (Port.,) Corwalha, Lisbon, via Philadelphia, L. E. Amsinck; Linda Stewart, Shackford, Savannah, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Eroe, (Ital.,) Mastellane, Genoa, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Konkordia, (Nor.,) Mollbach, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Martha, (Ger.,) Ehrennich, Philadelphia, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Ibis, Overton, Alicante, Tupper & Beattie; Nellie Stowers, Salvage, Arroyo, &c., Walsh, Field & Way; Lydia H. Cole, Jones, Guantanamo, &c., Waydell & Son.

Schrs. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; J. B. Smith, Williams, Jacksonville.

Arrived.

Steam-ship St. Thomas, (Br.,) Drakeford, Laguna March 31, Puerto Cabello April 2, and Port-au-Prince 7th, with coffee, &c., to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Horseguards, (Br.,) Hills, Philadelphia April 13, in ballast to H. Sweetland & Co. Will load for Stettin.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, Spruce Head, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Brig Orion, (Br.,) Robinson, Elizabethport, for St. John, N. B.

Schr. P. C. Copeland, Martin, of and 14 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Carrie, Chase, Indianola 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Joseph Oakes, (of Philadelphia,) Oakes, Cardenas 10 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with molasses to order—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Aldridge, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to Newburg Steam Saw-mill Company—vessel to master.

Schr. D. H. Mansfield, Williams, Welchpool, N. S., 20 ds., via Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. Mary Stow, Bellows, Orient, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Purver, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Lindsley, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to James A. Haviland.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Pierce, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Jonesport, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. John Kelso, Bryant, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Anna Myrick, Richards, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Phelps, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Gov. Coney, Erskine, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vesper, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Morrison, Halifax 7 ds., with 133 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Charlie Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Marcena Munson, Dayton, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. Terrill, Crockett, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. W. W. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Belle Halliday, King, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Willetts, Brookhaven.
Schr. E. A. Cheesebro, Robertson, Stonington.
Schr. J. J. Phare, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Howard Williams, Potter, Baltimore.
Schr. Barnet Jones, Crittenden, Virginia.
Schr. Annie E. Babwell, Lee, Baltimore.
Schr. M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Alexandria.
Schr. A. & E. Benton, Burden, Virginia.
Schr. I. & A. Merriman, Scott, Virginia.
Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Baltimore.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Sheridan, Virginia.
Schr. Julia Baker, Andersen, Virginia.
Schr. R. R. Kirk, Burnett, Baltimore.
Schr. Franconia, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Sequine, Price, Virginia.
Schr. Jane Riley, Riley, Baltimore.
Schr. [illegible], Paddleford, Taunton.
Schr. [illegible], Ingalls, Providence.
Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.
Schr. Barclay, Brown, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Barks Calcutta, for Naples; Fanny Breslauer, for London; Ibis, for Alicante; Lydia and Union, for St. John, N. B.; brigs Tell, for Gottenburg; Gazelle, for Galveston; Hattie B., for Fernandina; Agnes Barton, for Baltimore; schrs. Victor, for Para; Lily, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 14.—Arr. steamers Siberia, from Liverpool; Oriental, from Savannah; Nereus, from New-York; Svend, from Liverpool; Roman, from Philadelphia; brig A. M. Owen, from Ponce; schr. Kathleen, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14.—Arr., 13th, steamer Georgia, from New-York; schrs. St. Clair, Edwards, from Philadelphia; W. Helsey, Long, from Savannah.

Sld. bark Jardine Bros., for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.—The pilot boat Maryland reports passed out to sea bark New Light, brig Samuel Lindsey, bark Northward, bark Victor; on the 13th, steam-ship Ohio, bark Zuleika, bark Gustas Adolf, brig John Boyd, bark Archimedes, ship Dinsburg, bark Agreen, bark Pleiades, bark P. C. Berg, bark Minerva, brig Mississippi.

Sld. from Hampton Roads yesterday brigs Abby and Orion, from Richmond, for Brazil; schrs. Laura T. Chester, Caroline Hall, Virginia Delhi, Francis Shubert, Rhodella Blew, S. G. Vaughn, G. B. Johnson, Ruth A. Price, Moonlight, Henry Finch, Joseph and Franklin, and A. H. Hurlburt, for New-York; Etta Sylvester, for Providence, R. I.; Daylight and H. Nickerson, for Baltimore; Edward Slade, Wm. Mason, and M. E. Cayne, bound up the Bay.

Arr. to-day Brig Alice, from Rio, for orders.

LEWES, Del., April 14.—Arr. schr. Abbie, from Cardenas for orders.

The brig Gem and schr. John Bird still remain awaiting orders.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14.—Sld., Saturday, steamer New-Orleans, for New-York.

Arr., Sunday, steamer George Washington, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Sarah, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Gellison, from Middlesboro, England, arr. 12th and anchored on the Bar; came up this forenoon; good reports. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather up to March 26, when, in lat. 46 17, lon. 37, experienced a hurricane, commencing at N. W. and veering round to S. S. W., lasting 20 hours, during which lost main spencer, main stay-sail, and split topsails; from thence had light winds and calms and heavy N. W. and S. W. gales; has been 12 ds. W. of the Banks. March 27, Harlet Pederson, seaman, a native of Denmark, aged 23 years, while reefing the fore-sail, fell overboard and was drowned.

Foreign Ports.

CABARIEN, March 31.—Arr., 30, bark Boomerang, from Barbados; 4th, schrs. H. A. Hunt, from Philadelphia; B. S. Graham, from Philadelphia; 7th, bark Alaska, from Havana; brig Mariposa, from Philadelphia; brig Hondurus, from St. Thomas; 13th, bark Gladstone, from Montevideo; 13th, bark [illegible], from Buenos Ayres; 16th, bark [illegible], from Barbados; schr. Pampero, from St. Thomas; 18th, bark [illegible], from St. Thomas; brig Hall Columbia, from St. Thomas; 22d, bark D. Chapman, from St. Thomas; 25th, bark Mary C. Dyer, from New-York; 26th, schr. Bassie Black, from St. John; bark Vonder Heydt, from Havana; brig Fannie H. Loring, from Havana.

Sld., 15th, bark Anna Elizabeth, for New-York; 20th, brig Carrie Purinton, for New-York; 19th, schr. Cygnus, for Portland; 17th, brig Union, for New-York; 20th, brig Star, for New-York; 19th, brig Orion, for New-York; 24th, schr. Lavengro, for Philadelphia; 17th, schr. John Rose, for New-York; 26th, schr. Juliet, for New-York; 27th, bark [illegible], for [illegible]; 14th, schr. Ramon de Ajuria, for New-York.

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MARSEILLES SASHES.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Have received, at their
New Jobbing Department,
Broadway and 10th-st.,
full lines of this NEW and ELEGANT SASH, in ALL WIDTHS and COLORS, that heretofore have been worn at MARSEILLES ONLY. This novelty is destined to become as popular as the famous ROMAN SCARF, or SASH.

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HONEST TESTIMONY.
WHAT HON. GEO. STARR HAS TO SAY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
A LETTER WORTH READING.
NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

Dr. Radway:
DEAR SIR: Impelled by a sense of gratitude on my own part, as well as kindly feeling toward others, who may be so unfortunate to suffer as I have, I take this mode of acknowledging to you the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Ready Relief.
With me it has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.
During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.
I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.
Last September, at the urgent request of a friend, (who had been afflicted as myself,) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.
If this testimonial can be of service in calling the attention of others to the virtues of your article, I hope you will give it the widest circulation.
Yours, truly, GEORGE STARR.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
Price, 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF OPTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL GOODS, INSTRUMENTS, &c.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK TRUMPLER, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public auction, by Johnston & Van Tassell, auctioneers, at No. 37 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1873, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a lot of optical and mathematical goods and materials, consisting of drawing instruments, leads, rules, &c., magnifiers, readers, condensers, telescopes, microscopes, opera-glasses, and eye-pieces for same, spectacles and eye-glasses, English and French, and glasses and cords for same; spectacle cases, spirit-levels, &c., &c., lately the stock in trade of F. Trumpler.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases of the eye, nose, face, and person cases and deformities. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.